PUBLISHED BY

W. N. HALDEMAN

NO PAPER EVER SENT UNLESS THE MONEY BE PAID IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING.

of Organization," will well repay perusal. It is from the pen of a steadfast, firm and devoted Old-Line Whig who has never deserted his colors, and who has formed a just estimate of the mis erable, unconstitutional and proscriptive princi ples of Know-Nothingism. His true, able and pointed review of that organization is bitter, but be appropriately discussed in the unmercifully severe manner our friend and correspondent ha

Fillmore and Donelson's Ante-

"But it is not proper for me to enter into a dis cussion of the causes which have constituted us, without reference to our antecedents as Whigs or

(July 17,) in response to the Macon (Ga.) nomination of Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency and himself for the Vice Presidency, and offers a fit A NEW PARTY, without reference to the Whig o Democratic antecedents of its members. Such is Mr. Donelson's description of the Know Nothing party; such the acknowledgment of the Know Nothing nominee for the Vice Presidency. It is a correct description and a candid acknowledg-

empting to practice a fraud upon the country Whigs, on the ground of his antecedents! For if Mr. Fillmore is entitled to the support of dents, is not Donelson equally entitled to support of Democrats, as such, in consideraow of his Democratic antecedents! But the support of either Fillmore, or Donelson, or both, fraud upon the Know Nothing party itself, as well as upon the Whig and Democratic parties. ever votes for Fillmore, votes also, of ecessity, for Donelson. Being the nominees of the same party, on the same ticket, their names arable by the voters. Yet a separating guli, deep, and wide, and impassable, between Fillmore and Donelson, marked their antecedents. Up to 1852, Mr. Donelson, as the organ of the Washington Union, the national organ of the Democratic party, made selentless political warfare against Mr. Filmore's antecedents and against Mr. Fillmore's Whig administration .-And it has been s posed, with much reason, that, if Donelson had been permitted to retain the editorial chair of the Union, or, even after his ejection from the editorial chair, if he had now be waging relentiess warfare against Mr.

nelson, by the aid of Whigs, who, for the sake ore's antecedents, are content to swallow the bitter pill of Donelson on the same ticket and by the aid of Democrats, who, for the sake of Donelson's antecedents, are willing, on the other hand, to swallow Fillmore on the same ticket; in such case, we ask, which of the three parties concerned in the result, namely, the Know Donelson are, the Whigs and the Democrats voting for the K. N. nominees-which of the hree parties is to be cheated in the result ! That one of the three, certainly, and probably two of hem, will be cheated in the event of such a result, so brought about, is too palpable for rgument. For if, being elected, Fillmore and Donelson carry out Know-Nothing policy, both the Whigs and Democrats, who voted for them on the ground of their antecedents, (Whig or Democratic) will of course be cheated: and, on the other hand, if they carry out Whig policy, according to the antecedents of Fillmore, the Know-Nothings and Democrats will be cheated while, if they carry out Democratic policy, Know-Nothings and Whigs will be cheated. Thus is demonstrated, not only the palpable absurdity, but the practical fraud, of the appeal to the Whigs to support Fillmore on the ground of his antecedents. It is a fraud, because, it elected, Fillmore is pledged to carry out, not his antecedent Whig policy, but the new policy of

We are inclined to the opinion, that Donelson in describing the Know-Nothing party as a New Parin, without reference to Whig or Democratic cedents, intended to give the Hon. Garre Davis, and some others, who commended the Know-Nothing ticket to Whig support on the ground of Fillmore's antecedents, a significan Davis' appeal virtually implied that the Know-Nothing party was the Whig party under the disguise of another name, used merely to entrap roters and cheat the Democrats. But in truth, the K. N. party is a fraud upon both Whigs and Democrats, deserving the reprobation of both.

resentatives.

The whole game of the Know-Nothings no ming all hope of the election of Fillmor onelson by the people, is directed to the object of preventing Buchanan from being chosen Electoral Colleges. They hope by getting a few States for Fillmore (and their st hopes lately rested in Southern States) to intercept a majority for Buchanan, and thus throw the election into the House of Representatives. And what do they expect to de with Fillmore, if they get him into the Hou Do they expect to buy out Fremont? Do they expect to sell out to Fremont? Or do they imagine that the friends of both Fremont and Buchanan will abandon their favorites and cast the vote of their States for Fillmore? Such a suption is preposterous. The true theory o ir policy in the House, if they can get their candidate there, is foreshadowed by the fact the friends of Fillmore and Fremont have already fused in a number of States, and are endeavoring to effect such fusion in other States. Fusion is their policy now, and fusion will be their policy in the House. Against an intrigue so oregnant of corruption and danger, every honest atriot of the South out to unite in support of

A FILLMORE ELECTOR BOLTING .- Hon. Dun r. F. Kenner, one of the Fillmore electors in Louisiana, has signified his determination not to vote the Fillmore ticket. There appears to be quite an epidemic of this sort among the K. N. lectors all over the country.

A. Gurley. The latter gentleman is a Universalist Mr. Kenner will soon be out in a letter, re signing his position as elector, and announ self to stand with Benjamin, Jones, Reverdy Cincinnati Daily American, is announced to be nson and others, a Democrat to all intents started in a few days, with Edward William and purposes, for the present at least. Johnson, Esq., as its leading editor. Mr. Johnson is a gentleman of fine talent and cultivation

erfeit bill on the Bank of Orleans, at Albion, and will undoubtedly produce a paper very ac-New York, which is a fac-similie of the genuine plate, with the exception of the engraver's name. In the genuine the name of "Rawdon, Wright,

LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER, Conservatism of the Know-Nothing or American Party.

sell to be. They could not otherwise so desecra

ciple of conservatism, moral, social and pol

sing oaths the virtual abandonment of his d

ive mind and will, and bound and still bine

ery threshold with the most solemn obligations posing upon them a habit of silence, concealment and denial, which not only violated the ordinary onfidences and friendships of life, but even invade as sacred precincts of family and home, and there is lead of its hopeful faith and trust implanted dout led distrust and dismay? Is it so, now, when it ally reputiates the ordinarily received force an exceptation of the commonest English terms, an erverts the plainest and simplest language in thatever meaning or signification bests suits its in trest or convenience for the hour, asserting to-day emping to-morrow, and re-asserting the day after it, in short, conservative of the higher and noble

nd personal relations.

I have many friends and a few relatives who we

one time members of the order. They went in o it, I am assured, from high and patriotic bustaken considerations of duty, and I have nish to wound or irritate their feelings by harsh angenerous criticism upon their conduct. I simplat it to them, upon their honor and conscience a gentlemen whether in their honor and

re such as to exalt a man in his own self-respe o encourage a spirit and habit of candid and remous truth, or to promote the cause of a hi

oplicating women yet fresh upon their ears, an

has had the ascendency and the power? Is onservative of party consistency and stability? Is o, when it has either abandoned or has salsely pr unded to take back every distinctive principle an

eature, with but one exception, upon which it or cinally planted itself, from the famous twelfth so

on upon the slavery question through all the grations of secrecy, the Catholic test, office seekin dicial contamination, even down to the wretche

ter a practical nullity, so far as regards the right a large and respectable class of citizens, who that in common with all others it was framed

ods, separating churches, destroying the pe

wer these questions, and then tell me that the cow-Nothing party is conservative, and I will them that evasion is truth, that deception is coor, that enmity is peace, that violence is ordered.

ed to partake at the feast of Know-Nothing trimph, a conservatism that insults self-respect, outages decency, undermines morality, scoffs at law,
nd revels in violence, I beg leave most respectfully
at firmly to decline the invitation. If this be the
oasted path in which, at the persuasion of Knowfothing eloquence or the dictation of Knowfothing power, I am called upon to tread, then as
man, believing that the sentiments of personal
andor, truth, independence and honor, can neve
e too highly cherished nor too fastidiously oberved: and as a citizen, believing that the constitu

ked and bitterly opposed, but now con ational and Union-saving Democracy.

er me and my friends now and in all future time; od deliver the country; but above all, God save

Iowa Election .- We have returns giving the

vote for Congressmen in thirty-two counties in

the First District, and thirty-one in the Second.

ajority of 1,683, and there are only four small

as a majority of 6,012, and several counties to

ear from, which will undoubtedly swell his

ajority to nearly 7,000. The Black Republican

is 7,695. On the State ticket it will be about

FUNNY .- It is, to say the least of it, very fur

ny if not very consistent, to see the Journal vindi-

cating Andrew Jackson's fame, and abusing us

for saying in very plain terms what was ou

The Black Republicans of Hamilton county

Ohio, have nominated for Congress from the two

ceptable to the party under whose auspices it is

to appear.

Cineinnati district, Timothy C. Day and Rev. John

epinion of him. But this is a great country!

inties to be heard from, which gave Hall 125

The Late K. N. Convention. entucky will be troubled, was held in Lexingon on Wednesday and Thursday, the 20th and ad orators of the Know-Nothing party to speak 21st. Notwithstanding the abol tion of secrecy, hat miserable faction as a great conservative part the public has not yet been advised of what canspired in the Grand Council The brethren Line Whigs and other conservative citizens are u are mum, and the organs have not a word to say. ently supplicated to support it, to step forth a The Lexington Statesman says that the object of the meeting was to interchange mutual con estruction. Surely those gentlemen in applying olence over their recent defeat, and prepare for of the once powerful Know-Nothing order, have he funeral rites of "Sam" in November next. on emplation simply what in original theory an tle impression upon the streets, and attracted est uniformly disgraceful practice it has prove but little attention. The citizens of Lexington emed to have a tender regard for their lascers nat bonored term by its application to what alike i ed feelings, and took little notice of their movepirit and in practice, is at utter war with every ju The Know-Nothing party conservative! Great rens! conservative of what? Of what has a? Of what is it conservative? Is it conserv of personal independence in thought and action to man and citizen? Was it so when it absor-

The ritual, oaths and ceremonies of initiation ere abolished, and the order thrown open to the light of day. Well, if they now open their ouncils to the glare of sun-light, and subject heir proceedings to public discussion, they will not survive a month. But any action is now too late. The order is prostrate in Kentucky-its sues are past, its principles out of the contest

The following is the resolution adopted by the Grand Council of the Know-Nothings, at its session Lexington-making the order an open party: WHEREAS, The Secrecy, Rituals, and Oaths, of he American Order, are not now necessary to the orotection of its nembers from persecution and pro-cription, nor essential to the preservation and suc-

856, ratified and confirmed at its meeting in June, 856, all the Secrecy, Rituals, and Oaths, of the 1856, all the Secrecy, Rituals, and Oaths, of the American Order in Kentucky, are dispensed with, and that the American party stands before the world as an open political organization, adopting as its principles: he platform published by the National American Council, of Feb. 22, 1856, and that all who approve these principles, and subscribe to this platform, shall be considered as members, and entitled to all the rights and rivileges as members of the o all the rights and privileges as members of the

Dreadful Tragedy in Bullitt Co. MAN SHOT BY A WOMAN.

unty, near Mt. Washington, on Saturday eve ing, which resulted in the death of Jerry Jones This man and his brother, Sam. Jones, had maried sisters. Jerry, it is said, made improper advances to the wife of his brother, of which she informed her husband, but he took no notice of it. As he repeated his insults she determined to resent them herself, and accordingly did with the most fatal effect. She came to this city and purchased a revolver, had it properly loaded, and fired four shots at her assailant, three of which took effect, terminating fatally. It occurred a mile and a half beyond Mount Washington.

STABBING AFFRAY .- The Baton Rouge Comet that place on Sunday, narrates the following, About 5 o'clock in the evening, Robert McHat-on was stabled in the abdomen by Isaac Pullen, it a fruit store near the court-house. The version of the affair, as we have it, is that Pullen and Mc-Hatton had been in company nearly all day drink ng. They were on the gallery of the fruit store to of he was ready, approached and inflicted the wound McHatton indeed was so much intoxicated he did aver that he is in no danger.

Major Breckinridge. Major Breckinridge has just written the folwing letter to the "Breckinridge Rangers," of

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 17, 1856. GENTLEMEN-I have just received your letter of the 13th inst., informing me that about three housand of the young men of Indianapolis have der the name of "The Breckinrid wer to return that way, as I am going on to Yours, very truly, J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

The Emi ress remains with the Imperial Prince at acciochi, to stand guard, and to see that nothing preasonable was allowed to the thoughtless Euge reasonance was anowed to the thoughness Lugge-cy but then it appears that the Prince Bacciochi is the exactly the man to judge of what is and what is to reasonable. When one reflects that her Majes-is particularly fond of the largest liberty of acnat she is the Empress of a great nation, and has t last fulfilled the object for which she was called nd thus we have heard of several parties of plea are lately organized and carried out by her Majes es of Queens of less modern times.

calling themselves "Republicans," held a meeting at Wheeling, Va., on Friday night. A large number of persons attended, through curiosity, and much excitement prevailed. A man named Emith made a speech. At its conclusion, he atempted to leave, and was followed by a crowd, when a general skirmish ensued, in which two nen named Harding and Ward were woundedhe latter seriously. This had the effect to inrease the excitement, and, to prevent the indigant populace from lynching Smith on the spot, the Wheeling Argus says he had to be conveyed to jail.

McCormick's Patent Extension again Re ECTED .- Cyrus McCormick, one of the first sucessful inventors of improvements in the reaping nachine, has made several efforts to obtain a reago, and which has during that period been public roperty, again had his petition for renewal rejected

Mr. McCormick has made an immense fortune om these machines, and we think the Senate could newal of a long since expired patent and do justice

GREAT FORGERY .- A letter dated Paris, Aug 4th, says: "The alarming discovery has just been on the Bank of France, amounting, it is sup Curtis, Black Republican, in the First, has a posed, to the value of many millions of francs are in circulation. The forgeries are so ingeniously executed that several of the most experienced clerks in the bank were unable to detect them. It was only after a bundle of suspected notes had been scrutinized by several persons that the minute difference between the false and ority in the State on the Congressional vote the genuine paper was detected. It was then found that out of a parcel of 88 notes 87 were orged. The affair is so serious that orders have been given at the government offices not to reeive notes in payment at all, unless they are first marked as good by the bank. Instances have been mentioned to me to-day of notes offered in payment of stamp duties being refused. As far as at present known all the forged notes

are of the denomination of 100 francs. STABBING AFFRAY .- A difficulty occurred in Franklin Simpson county, Ky., Saturday evening, August 16, between Mr. James Ryan and Mr. Phillip Miller, in which Ryan was stabbed in the abdomen. It was supposed at first that the wound

Dr. Bowling, living about three miles from Hopkinsville, on the Princeton road, was murdered by a negro man belonging to Dr. B., on Monday evening, August 18th. Boyd was unwell, and sitting on a log near the stable, leaning over with his head resting upon his hand, when the negro stepped up Hatch & Co., N. Y.," is engraved under the a bill for the relief of John Poe, of this city, and behind him, dealing several blows with an axe. another for James Davidson, formerly the Treas- Boyd lived but a few seconds. The negro gave him-

There was no bargain, but there would have been TERRIBLE CALAMITY one if Mr. Buchanan could have had his way, or else the testimony given by Jackson upon his death-bed was a falsehood. Did Andrew Jackson press out of the world lying or telling the truth?—Louisville

137 Persons Supposed to be Lost.

directly, said in effect, if not in direct terms, hat Jackson did lie in this business? Have you ot a thousand times said that the charge of argain against Adams and Clay was an infamous dumny? And who revived the charge after the Kremer story exploded? Was it any other than Jackson? Who charged that the Kremer tory and Jackson's letter to Beverly, reviving he charge, had a common origin? Was it any other than Clay? Then if the bargain story was a calumny, and Jackson instigated Kremer in the rst place to father it, and, after the failure of Kremer to sustain it, Jackson fathered it himself, s not Jackson to be treated as the original dumniator? And yet you, who charged that the bargain story was false, now coolly ask if Jackson passed out of the world lying or telling the trith? If the bargain story was a calumny from the first, was it not so to the last? Yes the testimony given by Jackson on his deathbed was a falsehood;" and you would say so, too, if Buchanan were not now the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Jackson's testimony in his private letter of 1845, just before his death, was a double falsehood. It was a falsehood against Clay and Adams, and a falsehood against Buchanan; and you know it and believe it in your heart, as everybody believes; and you would say so if the truth served the purpose of juring Buchanan as well as a lie. It was a falseood against Clay and Adams, because it again ininvated the old exploded bargain slander, and it was a falsehood against Buchanan, because it mpugned testimony which stood uncontradicted for eighteen long years, during which time Jackson gave the highest possible proofs of his confilence in Buchanan's truth and honor, which

Illuding to his insane letter of 1845. "There was no bargain," says the Journal; but here was a bargain, said Jackson. And Jackson insolently asserted the charge in the very letter of 1845, which the Journal relies on onvict Buchanan of giving false testimony when he refuted Jackson and vindicated Clay. This assertion was in the cool and insolent form of treating the question as if the fact that Clay and Adams had made a corrupt bargain, was a thing not yet to be established by proof, but az a thing which had been proved, or was to be taken for granted. He didn't know whether Buchanan iewed "the affair of the intrigue of Adams and Clay" as a corrupt one, but he knew it!

estopped him ever after from calling his testi-

nony in question. Even Know-Nothingism

ought to be ashamed of disgracing Jackson by

If Jackson's reputation suffers-as it at suffer in the minds of all honest men-i sequence of the production of his shameful tter of 1845, let the blame fall, not on the heads of those who examine and construe it logically ut on those who, for the purpose of injuring Buchanan, have published the unfortunate ebu lition to the world. There is not one independent, honest minded Democrat in the United States, whose opinion of Mr. Buchanan's character and honor can be impaired by Jackson's nean private letter of 1845. And there is not a friend of Clay or Adams who does not regard with abhorence the hypocritical pretenders of veneration for their memory, who attempt to raise a question of veracity against Buchanan on the authority of this insane letter of Jackson's. The offence of employing that letter for such a purpose, is a more grievous one, if possible, the knife to the owner of the store, (Nicholas Wax,) against those dead patriots, than even against who threw the murderous weapon in the street, where it was found afterwards. There see als to have been no cause for the murderous attack. Pul-vindicate or revenge themselves; the latter can. cians But, happily, neither the living nor the dead can play of insane rancor. The only charitable nstruction which can possibly be put up ackson's letter, more disgraceful to himself than injurious to the objects of his malignity, is that he was morally irresponsible when he wrote it.

The Washington correspondent of the New ork Times writes as follows on the last night

THE SCENE AT MIDNIGHT. Look in upon the scene at midnight. All ary rules of deportment have been suspended by: ous consent. Scarcely anybody is i ead upon his arms folded over the desk in front o bed at home, under the advice of a physician, but

ONLY ONE DRUNK. Only one member is intoxicated, and he sleeps and snores like the habitué of a lager beer shop. He is from Kentucky, and can drink his "share" of He is from Kentucky, and can drink his "share" of bad whisky, but unfortunately can't stop with that amount. A vote is colled on one of the Kansas amendments to the Appropriation bills. He is wanted. Every vote is important. His friends attempt to arouse him, and find they have undertaken a severe task. They lift him up finally and stand him upon his feet, holding him up, that he may not sink to the floor. This rouses him particuly have conserted the ham at the context of the conte ally, but he swears that he has "paired off" with omebody. His friends know better, or he would ne snores away until some new question makes graceful to Congress and to humanity.

Thanks to the decision of Speaker Banks this has not exhibited at an all-night session before i

The Kansas News.

Courier of yesterday morning relative to the troubled state of affair in Kansas, excited great attention and interest throughout the city. The intelligence is decidedly the most important that we have conveyed to our readers for many months. It represents a portion of the popu lation of one of the territories in actual rebellion against the constituted authorities. Conflicts pillaged-men murdered-all, indeed, of the horrors incident to civil war are being enacted on our western frontier. And the end is no yet. The perpetration of these outrages by a band of armed abolitionists must necessarily bring down upon them the vengeance of the patents would establish an unsafe precedent, de- Missourians, who will doubtless pour into the structive to the best interests of an important and territory by thousands and sweep away every sign of anti-slavery life.

It behooves the general government to b prompt and efficient in suppressing this rebellio against its authority. No punishment would b severe for the origenators of this lawlessnes and we hold the abettors in the free Stales nor the less guilty of treason and quite as deserving the extremity of the penalties affixed as are the

ICol. Oakley, a leading merchant of New Irleans, died on the 15th inst.

The City Council of New Albany has apropriated \$150 for the relief of the poor.

A private note from Hon. Charles Sumner. dated at Cresson, on the Allegheny Mountains, on Friday last, informs us that he is at last convalescent the mountain air having had a beneficial effect For three days he had been able to ride on horse-It is, however, uncertoin how long he may The Louisville Courier, has most effectually

The Louisville Courier, has most enectuany stlenced the Louisville Journal on the subject of the charge against Mr. Buchanan of having slandered Mr. Clay. The Courier deserves great credit for this achievement. The lying resources of the Journal are for once exhausted. Huzza for the Courier!

Maysville Express.

in the Newport News of Wednesday: A report, originating, we believe, with the Mem-his Appeal of the 12th inst., to the effect that by the card in regard to this matter, out think it unfounded. We received a letter from him postmarked Russellville, Ky., Aug. 13. Taking this into consideration it is hardly probable he was shot, as was supposed by the Appeal on the 5th, or if he was shot he could not have been seriously injured.

LAST ISLAND SUBMERGED!!!

[From the New Orleans Picayune, August 14] The rumor which prevailed yesterday, of the druction of Last Island in the late storm, is probab true. We have only some general reports of th reatness of the disaster, and a few vague particles of the loss of individuals and families. The a core in the loss of manylousis and families. The ac-counts brought from Thibodeaux and Berwick's Bay, by the Opelousas Railroal last evening, are confirmatory of the inundation of the Island, the lestruction of the bulldings and the probable loss of a great many lives, reaching, perhaps, to six or sev n core. In the meantime, the anxiety to learn the particulars is very great, and the means of commenrticulars is very great, and the means of commu-cation, between the city and the scene of the su ring, are very slight. Last Island is an island in the Gulf of Mexico, which has been for some years ade a summer resort for planters and their fami and Gull of Mexico, which has been for some years and a summer resort for planters and their famines, from the interior parishes of Lafourche and Atakappas, and some from the city. It is distant rom the main land at the mouth of the bayou, bout twenty miles—the nearest land is five or six niles distant.

The island is about twenty-five miles in length, not from a half to three quarters of a mile wide—

nd from a half to three-quarters of a mile wid t is exposed to the full sweep of the waters and th t is exposed to the full sweep of the waters and the outhern breezes, which have made it a desirable rereat in the summer months. This year the island is reported to have been well patronized, and the nxiety is therefore intense to learn who were exposed to the storm, and what losses we have to delore. The ordinary access by the city is via the pelousas Railroad, to Bayou Bowl, and thence by teamboat to the island, going and returning twice Opelousas Railroad, to Bayou Bouf, and thence by steamboat to the island, going and returning, twice a week, by the steamboat Star. The Star appears to have been wrecked in the storm, and the reports below make the wreck the only refuge of all that remains of the submerged island. By the arrival of the Opelousas cars this afternoon we hope to have urther details, and pray that the accounts heretore received may have been much exaggerated. In the meantime we subioin such items as we have In the meantime we subjoin such items as we have een able to gather. The following letters will show be excitement caused by the reception of the intel-gence of the disaster at Brashear City, and the tness with which steps were taken to send

"BRASHEAR CITY HOTEL. "Brashear City Hotel, }
"Wednesday, August 13, 4 A. M."
"Ebs. Pic.—John Davis has just got here from ast Island in a small sail boat, and reports Last sland entirely swept of all the houses by the storm Sunday night, a d that 137 lives were lost by edisaster. This is the amount hurri-dly accertified at present."

"In great haste. We have just sent the Major ubrey to the assistance of the sufferers, who are ow clinging to the hull of the steamboat Star. She starts hence in one hour, only waiting to wood at this place. Respectfully, yours, "EUGENE DALY."

Mr. Davis, above referred to, we are informed, i to succeeded in getting his wife, we learn, into a lace of safety, and then started to procure aid. lee was accompanied to Berwick's, we are inormed, by the engine r of the steamer Star, which e left on Tuesday morning.

The depth of water on the island—referring, as the understand it to the highest postion—is reported. we understand it, to the highest portion—is report-d at five feet. The wreck of the steamboat Star

is state: to be lying on the island, near where the hotel of John Muggah formerly stood.

The rise of the inundation is said to have been of unparalleled rapidity, the height of five feet being reported to have been attained in two minutes! vild excitement and fearful havoc it must hav aused, with no succor at hand.

All the houses on the island were swept away, and it is particularly reported that most of those staying at the hotel were drowned.

A list of reported victims, we are informed, was forwarded to Brashear City or Berwick's Bay, but we have not been able to find any one in the city who has brought up a copy of it with him. We have however, heard they were the form of these we have not been able to and any one in the eny who has brought up a copy of it with him. We have, however, heard the names of a few of those alleged to have been drowned, and give them as they have reached us; but without vouching for their correctness: Mr. Hart, of this city; William Rochelle, of Pattersonville; Mrs. Como, [name probably otherwise spelt] of Pattersonville; John Muggah, (co-proprietor of the hotel.) wife five ren, of Franklin; the bar-keeper of the hotel, (name It is stated that there were about 400 persons of

the wreck at the time of the disaster; and the ber surviving on the wreck of the Star is estimated from 250 to 275.

THE LAST ISLAND CALAMITY.

[From the N.). Picayune, of Saturday.] The express train, with those of the survive the Last Island calamity rescued by the steroat Major F. X. Aubrey, whose destination of this city, arrived at Algiers at an early hour this morning. By it we have further particulars, respecting the awful occurrence:

eting the awful occurrence:
Among those who arrived in the train were Dr.
ass Lyle and W. D. Winter. They had taken an
ive share in the perils and labors of the trying ocsion, from the first moment to the last. In giving
in account of it was my transfittent of the these ready reached us, as far as the hurry and disc

They inform us that the storm commenced about o'clock on Sunday morning, and a faithful nicture but intermission, up to the time of their leaving the Island, at times the winds rising pretty strongly again. The number of the victims they estimate a again. The number of the victims they estimate at over 200, at least 182 having been already counted. The Island was swept by 2 o'clock on Sunday, having been overflowed between noon and that hour. The wind blew first from the north, and the northern part of the Island was then overflowed. Next, the wind came from the east, which beat the water of the Island was then overflowed. wind shifted to the south, and then the Island be me overwhelmed by the waters of the Gul orses, cattle, and even fish, lay strewn dead abou

the Gulf.

We have no definite information from Caillon
Island, but there is no doubt that there was great
loss of life there. Some thirty bodies are reported o have been found on one end of the island On the coast sugar houses and other building

steamboats were met going down to the assistance of the survivors, but some of them, finding they

of the survivors, but some of them, finding they were not wanted, returned.

The Major F. X. Uuqrey got to Bayou Beuf with those saved, at half past eight o'clock last night. The express train was found awaiting them, and getting into the cars, they were in Algiers by half-past 3 o'clock this morning. They were brought in free of all charge on the Opelousas railroad.

Many of the survivors were severely wounded by floating timber, and by being dashed shout by the

t away her cabin, to prevent her from sinking as thought as she consequently became

In addition to this account, we are favored with nany errors in the lists already received, and add me names-and also with a list of the survivors

"BAYOU BŒUF, August 14, 1856 storm in the minds of many; the wind increa ing, when there existed no longer any doubt that we were threatened with imminent danger. From that time the wind blew a perfect hurricane; every building upon the island giving way, one after another, until nothing remained. At this moment, every one sought the most elevated point on the island, exerting themselves at the same time to avoid the fragments of the buildings, which were scattered in every direction by the wind. Many persons were wounded; some mortally. The water at this time (about 2 o'clock P. M.) commenced rising so rapidly from the bay side, that there could longer any doubt that the island would be erged. The scene at this moment forbids de ion. Men, women, and children were see ing in every direction, in search of some mean running in every direction, in search of some me of salvation. The violence of the wind, toget with the rain, which fell like hail, and the su which blinded their eyes, prevented many fr

se who were so fortunate as to find som any others were crushed by floating timbers an gs, which were removed from the beach, and me

by the news of the loss of a father, brother, sister wife, or some near relative. I will not prolong the detail of this unparalleled catastrophe, but will

give you the list, as correctly as I can obtain it, of

se who were lost:

by: Batey, lady, and four children and two serts;

A. M. Foley, lady and two servants; Adrier

ce, lady and son; Gabriel Grevemberg, Gasper

cien, Thomas Mille, lady and three servants

mer Mille, lady and child; Michel Schelatre Homer Mille, lady and child; Michel Schelatre, lady, seven children, and six servants; John Muggah, wife, two children, and five servants; James Muggah and son; John Barlaffey, Mrs. B. A. Prewitt and two servants: Ida Magill, Augustus Magill, Mrs. Croxier and three servants; Mrs. Bordis and servant; H. Landry and three servants; Nichel Landry, Joseph Dugas, Ulysse Simoneau, Joe, (waiter.) servant of Mr. Trousdale, C. A. Barilleau, child and servant of W. W. Pugh, Jean Avet, Wm. Rochelle, Achille Herbert, wife, child and servant, of Bayou Goula; Mrs. T. Landry, two children and four servants; Mrs. A. Comeau, five children and ur servants; Mrs. A. Comeau, five children ar four servants; Mrs. A. Comeau, five children and four servants; S. H, Prewitt, Jr., Mrs. D. Rentrop, daughter and servant; Mr. Reed, wife, child and two servants; Mr. Turner, Ldy and servant; Mrs. Flash and child; Mrs. Thos. Maskell, three children and one servant; Mr. Midnight; two servants of Mr. Ellis; Mr. Case, P. Robinet, Simon Gumble, Levi Loep, Mrs. Eloi Hebert, Mrs. Emesue Babin, Mrs. Homer Hebert, Mr. Stavart Miss Fisher Col. Fisher W. Theses. Hebert, Mrs. Emesue Babin, Mrs. Homer Hebert, Mr. Stewart, Miss Fisher, Col. Fisher, Mr. Thompson, lady and three servants; Mr. McDonald; servant of Wm. Bisland, servant of Joshua Baker, Mr. Royster and Lady, negro msn of Cheyney Johnson, Lewis, steward; Jane, chambermaid; servant of Mrs. Develin, servant of Mrs. Meaduf, child of J. Etie and servant, servant of D. Beraud, servant of Jonas Marsh; Mrs. Geraud and child; servant of Jonas Marsh; Mrs. Geraud and child; servant of Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Roy. Or. Hawkins, servant of Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Rounage and servant, Mrs. Voisin and daughter, Mrs.

Bell, John Schneider, F. Fitzpatrick, servant of G. A. Briant, two children of Mr. Bontiton, Tom, free negro; Harriet, slave of D. Muggah; two children of Mr. Hudgins.

As I before stated, not a single building withstood the storm. The loss of property is immense, amounting to at least \$100,000; the principal sufferers being John Muggan & Co., Thos. Maskell, P. C. Bithel, Gov. Hebert, Thos. Mille, L. D. sobry, Lynch, Nash, A. Comeau, and others. The loss of baggage belonging to the visitors on the inlend of baggage belonging to the visitors on the island the time, which is complete, amounts to at Sagage belonging to the visitors on the Island at the time, which is complete, amounts to at least \$5,000, besides about \$10,000 in money on those who were drowned, which was nearly all recovered by a set of pirates who inhabit the island. The bodies of those who were recovered had been invariably rabbed by the corner. It was not the contract of th riably robbed by these men. It was an awful scene to see the avidity of these heartless beings to pil-lage the dead. I hope that the hand of justice will take hold of them and dispose of them as they de-

I cannot terminate the report of this sad event ithout lauding the zeal of all the survivors in rendering to each other mutual assistance. The self-denial and zeal displayed by Capt. Smith, of the steamer Star, and his officers, and of Capt. Thomas steamer Star, and his officers, and of Capt. Thomas Ellis, of Terrebonne, deserve special commendation. The thanks of the survisors are also due to Capt. Atchison, of the Major Aubrey, Capt. Meynier, of the Orion; Capt. Dardennes, of the Blue Hammock, and Judge Baker, who came to the relief of the sufferers, as soon as they heard the news of the disaster. The following is a list of the survisors:

Dr. Baggerty, with nephew and piece. Miss C.

ter. The following is a list of the survisors:

Dr. Baggerty, wife, nephew and niece; Miss C. Hartman, Mr. Crank; Mr. Johnson, lady and four children; R. Trousdale, J. K. Smith, Miss Cornelia Nash, Miss Elizabeth Nash, Miss Roberta Nash; C. B. Baylies, wife and child; L. Desobry and wife, Mrs. Dardennes and five children, Miss H. Clements, Miss L. Clements, R. S. McCallaster, W. D. Winter and servant, Thos. H. Ellis and two servants, J. B. Murphy, Miss Matherson; Dr. J. T. Hawkins, wife and child; Capt. Gates and wife, Mrs. Harris end child, Mrs. Dr. Lyman and child, W. J. Nash, Sr., W. J. Nash, Jr., Miss Mary Nash, Miss Parmelia Nash, Miss Harriet Nash; Antoine Comeau, child and servant, T. Landry, A. B. Wadsworth, Dr. B. A. Prewitt and two servants; O. A. Brant; Miss Emma Mille; John Davis, wife and two children; Henny Muggah, wife and four children; J. L. Lewis, wife, mother and three servants; Jonas Marsh and daughter; W. W. Pugh, lady, six children and servant, Miss Niohols; a servant of Dr. Batey; a servant of Mr. Eclery, Everklic Meth. daughter; W. W. Pugb, lady, six children and servant, Miss Niohols: a servant of Dr. Batey; a servant of Mr. Foley; Frarklin Pugb; Desire Leblanc and servant; Aristide Leblanc; E. Lafon; J. H. Rentrop and two daughters; G. Hebert and lady; L. C. Golterman: Chas. Hbein; E. Lecosta; A. B Cary, R. C. Simms and wife; Mrs. Birdsall and sco., Thos; Maskell, two children and six servants; F. B. Jackson; Dr. Day; Mrs. S. E. King; Miss Ceroline King; Adolphe Rochelle; H. E. Tyler; Louis Grevemberg; Miss Brunette; Mrs. Crowper, two children and servants, Desire Beraud. lady and two children; E. J. Eue and lady; Mr. Flash and lady; Mr. Voisin, M me Baptiste; Mr. Giraud; Dr. A. Duperier.

It is deeply to be regretted that the bodies of

out the fact is beyond question, although every ef-ort was made, where possible, to prevent it. The interment of bodies found exposed wis care-ully attended to; but in a great number of histonics the element had done the work. The water scarried i depth of several feet of sand and debris on some parts of the island, and have everywhere so changed its surface that those formerly acquainted with it could no longer recognize it. Many bodies rest beneath the grave thus made for them by na-

Important to Farmers, Manufacturers and Inventors - Great National Exhibition at the

Crystal Palace. It may not be generally known to our readers making extraordinary efforts the present season for a grand exhibition at the Crystal Palace, in New York, which, in some respects, is expected to equal the national exhibition in 1851. We learn through the Scientific American that the Crystal Palace, the largest and most splendid edifice of the kind in the United States has been secured and is now undergoing extensive repairs and alterations for the occasion. Letters and circulars announcing the enterprise, inviting cooperation from other societies, and soliciting manufacturers of all classes, mechanics, inventors, patertees, agriculturists, and all who are engaged in any branch of labor, art, or science, to unite and exhibit the best specimens of their ted. The invitations have been very generally and cordially responded to, which leaves no doubt that the forthcoming exhibition will be one of great magnificence, far exceeding any similar display of American products that has ever occurred in the United States.

It is expected to embrace a more extensive ollection of novelties, new improvements, things of recent origination, never before collected b

The entire arrangements for the exhibition, it s said, will be more complete than on any forand a large steam engine is now being set up with an abundant supply of shafting. Besides this there will be a large number of extra engines which will be employed to propel various

kinds of machinery. We hope that as this is to be regarded as a national exhibition that Kentucky will be fully represented both in the products of the workshop and the field.

It is stated that there is to be quite a change in the system of awarding prizes. The gold North go over to Fremont in the desperate hop medals are to be increased in size and more care is to be taken in awarding them.

The exhibition opens on the 22d of Se and will continue open until the 25th of October. A grand cattle show of the American Institute will take place in Hamilton Sqaure on the 14th, 15th, and 16th days of October.

Persons desiring space to exhibit machinery &c., or any information in relation to the exhibition and cattle show, will address Mr. Wm. B. Leonard, Secretary and Agent of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, N. Y.

We expect to be present at this grand display of the products of American genius and art, and will endeavor to furnish the readers of the Courier with a full description of things new and

The present unusual dry season has caus any ponds of stock water throughout the counry to go dry. The present affords a most excellent time to clear out the earth and the vegetable matter that has accumulated in them by the washing from the surrounding hills. The most expeditious method of doing this, is draw out the deposit with a road scraper, usually found at the agricultural stores, or one can readily be made in a few hours by any person accustomed to the hard it may be broken up with the plow, which will greatly facilitate the operation. The earthtaken rom these ponds contains a vast amount of anamalcules and other fertilizing matter, and may be turned to good account for manure for the garden or the lean places on the farm, but what would be still better it can be employed in the vards and stables as an absorbent of the urine and then incorporated with the manure of the vard. Lands that are constantly cropped without

due care in gathering every thing afforded upon the farm in the shape of manure to return to the particularly, are too apt to be neglected until the river. Capt. Akin very promptly stopped the ands are so run down as to become almost worthless without an immense outlay to restore them. We only need refer to the present condition of Maryland and Virginia to remind our readers of these facts.

Richard Jones, a member of the Kentucky Legislature from Greenup county, died in Ashland on the 10th inst.

FURTHER FROM KANSAS! EXCITING NEWS!

MORE BLOOD SHED! United States Troops Whipped by the Abolitionists!

LECOMPTON TAKEN.

NEAR LECOMPTON, Kansus, Aug. 16, 1856. IENDS OF LAW AND ORDER!

The Abolitionists came on us this morning about laylight, and have whipped and taken prisoners ur men. Lecompton is taken, and is deserted by women and children. Gen. Lane's men are about 800 strong. The United States troops have lso been whipped. Will you come to our rescue lead and every kind of ammunition. Our friends help us? If so, come at once! Unless we get help ve will all be murdered.

(Signed,) D. R. ATCHISON, WM. H. RUSSELL, Jos. C. Andersson, and A. G. Boone.

Still Later. Monday Morning, Aug. 18, 10 o'clock.

Messrs. William H. Russell, T. Hinkle, and os. C. Anderson, have just arrived from Kansas urge our citizens to go immediately to the rescue of our friends in Kansas. They confirm the above, and say that things are worse even than represented, and that 300 men must go up on Wednesday, Aug. 20th.

Wm. H. Russell writes to his friends at Lexigton as follows:

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Aug. 16th 1856. en. Wm. Shields and W. B. Waddell:

Gents-Mr. Rodrigue's Express has just ar ved, bringing intelligence of the attack to-day on Col. Titus' house, near Lecompton, and the obable murder of the entire party. There ere thirty men in the house, and as it was surunded by at least 400 abolitionists, there is no ssibility of the escape of a single man.

Another portion of the Abolition forces a acked the house of Gen. G. W. Clarke, Indian Agent, about two hours after the destruction o Col. Titus' house, and while the express was leaving the roar of the cannon was distinctly eard. Lane is in the field. Jones they declare they will hang. Lecompton has fallen ere this and Robinson and the other prisoners indicted for treason, have no doubt been rescued. Col. Titus' ouse is only one mile from Lecompton.

Respectfully, yours, W. H. RUSSELL.

The Latest from Kansas.

ST. Louis, Aug. 20. We have very little additional news from Kansas day. L compton is not yet taken by Lane's en, but is defended by citizens and United States oops. Several companies of volunteers from the There exists great excitement all along the Mis-

ouri river.

Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad.

We regret that the proposition allowing a vol our citizens upon the propriety of subscriing \$200,000 to the Lexington and Big Sandy ailroad has again been lost in the Board of Aldermen. This is a measure which we have repeatedly commended to popular attention, and we are not yet convinced of the error of our po sition. There is certainly great merit in the left her child, about five months old, asleep in the road now being constructed, and when compleed it would bring trade and travel to Louisville afficient to compensate us for the contributions

on is quite lengthy, and some of its deductions we could easily demonstrate as unwarrantable. But it is unneccessary to argue further consider-

that we must correct him. He says: "The terminus of this road is at Ashland-a cit

Now Ashland is a city of 2,500 inhabitant planing mills and furniture factories, and all the establishments generally found in a thriving nanufacturing place. It has good and enterp sing citizens-is the depot for the products hirteen iron furnaces-has a newspa supported, and is quite the reverse of the pic

ture drawn in the report of Alderman H. Daniel Webster's Opinion of

For the last twenty-five years Mr. Bucha has ranked among the ablest statesmen in th United States. This position has been awarded to him even by his political opponents. In 1848 Daniel Webster made a speech at Faneuil Hall. Boston, in favor of the election of General Tay-

or. In commencing it he said: "Gentlemen, I saw this morning a speech delivered lately in Washington by the present Secretar of State, Mr. Buchanan, a gentleman who i among the first, if not the very first of his party in point of character and standing in the coun

Since the Southern elections, we hear of ma

No doubt of it. Many of them did the sam even before the elections. Their tendency to d it since is much strengthened. The elections in Kentucky, North Carolina, Missouri and Arkan sas, all which States were counted for Fillmor before the eggs were hatched, having shown the all to be for Buchanan, the Fillmore men of th of defeating Buchanan by a coalition of forces The fact stated by the Gazette is a significant indication of the true spirit of the Northern Know Nothings. Any thing, Fremont and Black Republicanism rather than Buchanan, whose whole ife is a pledge of devotion to the rights of the whole Union, the South as well as the North .-And this fact is in itself a powerful appeal to the Whigs of the South to throw their whole strength on the side of Buchanan. The Know-Nothings of the South, themselves, seeing their brethren he North going over by thousands to Fremon thus aiding to bring the Union under a section

COL. BENTON .- This eminent but eccentric stat sius M. Clay was speaking, on Tuesday last. Some of the free-soilers requested him to make a speech. meeting have you, and what kind of a speech do you expect me to make, sir?" The answer was, "A emont speech, of cour e." "Not in the daytime, sir-not in the daytime," replied the old Colonel. of "Jessie Benton's husband!" The Colonel traveled in the train to Cleveland, via

lominion, ought to unite in counteracting such a

peril to the South.

lumbus, and the last heard of him was his indig ant response, to some curious individual, who wa taking the vote on the cars: "Sir, by what authority, sir, do you ask me for whom I shall vote? Sir, I will answer that question

at the ballot-box, not to you," ound hanging to the limb of a tree, on Economy Hill, a mile southwest of Covington, Wednesday. A letter, apparently written by the deceased, was

found under a stone, near where he committed the rash act, from which it appears that he was incited o destroy himself by poverty and sickness. board and was drowned. The hoat was near Shawneetown at the time, and the man in the act boat, the life boat thrown over, and had reached to

something similar to it. Chauncey Schaffer, one of the first men to organize the Know-Nothing Order in New York, is out in a letter repudiating Fillmore.

Know Nothing Prospects. eviously claimed for Fillmore, having dissipated he delusive hope, and given assurance that each will go for Buchanan, where else, in the South, an the Fillmore and Donelson party look for

accor! Tennessee was not as hopefully countd on as Kentucky by the Know Nothings emselves. The declaration of such great and fluential Whigs as Senators Pratt and Pearce nd Reverdy Johnson, in behalf of Buchanan villbe fatal to Know Nothingism in Maryland. Ard John M. Clayton declaring against Fillmore, nsures little Delaware against him. Thus has suddenly faded away all prospects in the only Southern States in which Know Nothingism ever had any confident hopes. There is not another State in the South to which Fillmore can look with half the confidence his friends reposed in either of the above named States. Whither, efore we are all murdered? We are out of powder, then, can he turn for comfort? Why even his own supporters seeing his chances des are now stationed at Sheriff Jones' house, as many as can, and they will fight to the last. Will you Fremont. It will not surprise us if Fillmore get not a solitary electoral vote in the whole Union Packing Eggs for Winter Use.

About Christmas eggs are usually very scarce, and consequently high. With a little care in the summer, when they are abundant, they may put up so as to keep sound and fresh until a ew supply can be had in the spring. One of he best ways that we have tried for packing eggs o keep them long is to pack them in ch boxes in a cool dry place, and turn them over as often as once every two days. Put the boxes in some place where they are sure to be seen, or they will be forgotten and the turning neglected. Another plan, requiring less attention, and may inswer just as well, is, to pack the eggs in large earthen jars, and fill them with lime-water, made by pouring water upon quick-lime and letting it. stand a day or two covered. The finer particles of the lime which run off with the water is de posited upon the shells of the eggs, and fills the pores and keeps the eggs perfectly sweet for a ong time, even should the yolks settle down against the shells.

Illinois Politics.

A gentleman who has been traveling in Illinois r two or three months past, and whose busines brings him in contact with all classes of people, his observations: "The Fremont spirit is up in this, the Northern portion of the State, and in all the Northern counties you can set the people on fire with a word. The North part is Fremont and Buchanan; the middle portions Buchanan and Fillmore; the Southern part nearly all for Buchanan-and so it goes."

oot, of this county, widow of Alexander Smoot, mailboat from this city to Cine with eleven slaves, whom she proposes to emane pate. She was offered \$10,000 cash down for the rder counties were ready to march on the 19th lot, but said that the money was no temptation, as she was convinced that it was her duty as a Chris tian to do so. A black man belongs to her who was not with this company, as he is hired out for a rm, upon the expiration of which he too is to be reed. She says that she considers it her duty, after freeing her slaves, to make such provision for hem that they will not suffer or become some to those among whom they will make their

Horrible Death of an Infant .- We learn om the New Albany Ledger that on Wednesday lady residing near Lower Fifth and Market street ats, on returning found the cradle empty and the he room, but not being able to find it, he supposed

its bowels! When taken up, there were some signs out the first of August, Mr. William Arms rmerly of Todd county, cowhided Dr. Muire, it of which we did not learn. In about a week after Dr. Muire met Armstrong and shot him, which sed his death in two hours. Muire was tried in

A lady of rare skill and accomplishments as teacher, advertises in this morning's Courier for situation in the South. The family or neighborgood that is so fortunate as to secure her services will have abundant reason to congratulate them

lartford on Friday and Saturday last and acquitted

ANOTHER K.-N. LEADER FOR BUCHANAN. Mr. W. W. Dauenhouer, who was a prominent member of the Philadelphia Convention that ominated Mr. Fillmore, and who introduced the platform adopted by that body, has come out for uchanan, and is canvassing Illinois for him. The warehouse of Mr. Hugh Rothrock, in

uth Carrollton, Muhlenburg county, Ky., containing a large amount of salt, tobacco, and other aluable articles, was consumed by fire week before The per diem pay of members of Congres

nder the new law is as follows, as compared with the old rate: \$2,800

The telegraphic accounts from China are o the 9th of June. The exports of tea to date, were 82,500,000 pounds, and of silk 46,100 bales. The export of silk for the season, it was ascertained, would be within that of last year, but the coming crop was reported to be fine and abun-

or shows the stocks of the various kinds of Coffee n New York, on the 19th inst:

TP The Georgetown Gazette says:

Monday was county court day. It rained all day.

ere's en blown ashore at various points along the past. The Southern Belle passed the J. Morrisett, burche, and breaking in two very fast.

N. O. Pic., Aug. 14.

From Oregon.

A correspondent writing from Portland, Oregon, nder date of July 1, gives the following items: A STATE MOVEMENT REJECTED.

The proposition to erect a State Government for Oregon, was voted down by the people. The people were afraid to trust the formation of State Institutions to the hands of those who have had the control of our political affairs for a few years past. Not a few voted against Convention, though in general, in favor of the measure, because they were not willing to risk the introduction of Slavery.

SLAVERY IN OREGON. There is a large Missouri population here, and occasionally a negro is seen among them. And in one instance a girl has changed hands twice. In the second instance she was, it is reported, sold for \$300. There are intelligent and prudent people in Oregon who honestly declare their convictions, that there will be a tremendous struggle to legalize shewer in this Territory yet. And unless a change of within ten feet of him, when he sunk to rise no more. Deceased was a shoemaker by trade, and his effects, tools, &c., are in possession of the clerk of the boat. The man's name was Branchit, or

General Government will go to favor the movement The writer has been a resident of Oregon for eig years, and during that period he has heard Government officials and appointees of the Preside argue extrestly for the introduction of slavery in Oregon.

magera e girig us e bota brustes beinge the public | tier not the shadow of a chance,

WEEKLY COURIER

AUGUST 30, 1856

Notice!

- the time paid for. The very low price of the paper apels us to make this rule imperative. CITED.-We are always glad t Pesons ordering their papers changed, are requested on a methor costoffice where it is received as well as the e to which it is to be sent.
- (F Subscribers can remit us postage stamps when coreaient. By sending hem, they will have no difficulty in aking change for the fractional parts of a dollar.

Important Notice.

We have no traveling or other agents for the Courier, for whom we are responsible. Persons, therefore, subscribing for it, should never give their money to one they are not themselves will

Buchanan, Jackson and the Bargain.

"The facts are before the world, that Mr. Clay and his particular friends made Mr. Adams Presi-dent, and [that Adams made] Clay Secretary of State. The people will draw their own inferences

The above extract from a letter written by Mr. Buchanan to Duff Green, editor of the U.S. Telegraph, dated October 16, 1826, has been often cited by the political enemies of the writer, that never until since his recent nomination for the Presidency.) to prove that he insinuated thereby the charge of bargain and corruption against C'ay and Adams. Torn violently away from its context, and with the aid of italics and CAPITALS to give a forced emphasis to particular words, the unscrupulous ingenuity of partizane

convey the alleged insinuation. But restoring the extract to its proper place in the letter from which i is torn, and considering the contents of the whole letter in connection, it is perfectly palpable, not only that Mr. Buchanan did not nean either to assert or insinuate the charge of bargain, but to deny all knowledge of it and all complicity with it, and, furthermore, indignantly to repel the derogatory suspicion (implied in the letter to which he was responding, and now distinctly charged,) that he acted the part of a gobet veen in the base business. The dace and circumstances attending this letter should be considered in order to its proper understanding The Kremer charge had been made and exploded in January-February, 1825, more than a year preceding. There was believed to be much political capital in the accusation, which the friends of Jackson believed could be employed to the injury of Adams and Clay and the advantage of Jackson. Jackson, himself, even after the ignominious failure of his first tool, Kremer, to es tablish the charge, though that tool had valiantly pledged himself to "cry aloud and spare not"ackson, himself, still clandestinely circulated the bargain calumny, and still hoped to find another tool to establish it. Jackson had made the charge to Duff Green in January, 1825, on his route home, and at the Hermitage; but made no tangible specifications and referred to no witness till the Beverly letter forced him to come out in 1827, when he made his specifications, and referred to Mr. Buchanan as his only witnessmearly a year subsequent to Buchanan's letter to Duff Green, above cited. The facts that Clay had voted for Adams, and that Adams had appointed Clay Secretary, were indeed used as plausible ground for insinuating and inferring the bargain; but this had been publicly done long efore the date of Buchanan's letter to Green Senator Branch, of North Carolina, (afterwards Jackson's Secretary of the Navy,) had so used these facts in March, 1825, in his speech in op position to advising and consenting to Mr. Clay's appointment as Secretary. Jackson heard that speech, and voted against Clay's nomination And not only had this inference from the facts been thus drawn by Mr. Branch in the Senate, facts, in his private letter to Green, never in tended for publication, was not made until six teen months after the inference drawn by Branch and the Jackson politicians and press had been everywhere made notoriously public. It was an allusion, not for the purpose of conveying the insinuation now charged, but for a different purpose, the purpose, namely, of showing hat the bargain charge, resting as yet on rumor and unsustained, was not founded up was a mere inference from the facts alluded to een was at the time a bitter political enemy of Adams and Clay and as ardent a friend of Jackson. He was hunting about for testimony to be published in his paper, the Telegraph, to corroborate the suspicion of a bargein. He was sis to be expected that he is somewhat solicitous fitting the human race, will insure him a large for already urging the inference of Branch from the facts of Adams' election and Clay's appointment: but these facts themselves, he well knew, were inconclusive, for they neither proved the bargain, nor any corruption. He wanted other testimony He hoped Buchanan might supply it, and wrote to him for it, with the view of publishing Buchanan's answer, embodying his conversation with lackson, in the Telegraph. But he received from Buchanan a flat rebuff. Buchanan told him, in response, that his conversation with Jackson was on his own individual responsibility as the friend of Jackson; that he bore no propo sals from Clay or his friends; that he made no proposals; that he was as incapable of bearing corrupt proposals of bargain as Jackson was of receiving such proposals; that all this rumor of alleged bargain was founded on nothing he had said or done, but was a mere inference from the facts alluded to; that the charme could be supted against being mixed up in the Telegraph of any other newspaper with the base affair. Such was the indignant negative Mr. Buchanan gave to the enquiry Green made, whether he was the mem her from Pennsylvania by whom it was whispered Jackson would prove the charge he was clandestinely making up to this time, and which he continued clandestinely making until drawn out by the Beverly letter in July 1827, eight months after Buchanan's private letter to Green. Buchanan's letter to Green was written in a strain of lofty indignation, becoming a man of high spirit and honor, disgusted at the idea of being suspected capable of acting the part of a tool to effect a corrupt bartary upon the origin of the bargain calumny, and purpose of throwing off from himself the derogatory suspicion that he had any sort of connection with it, that Mr. Buchanan referred to the facts, already notoriously relied on for sixteen months, on which the rumored bargain alone rested in the public mind. Such is the true explanation of the matter; and, when the extrac w relied on to prove that Buchanan meanly insinuated the charge of bargain, is considered in its proper connection, it is, so far from de regatory, eminently creditable to his honor and rentlemanly sentiments. He revolted at the very

chanan's letter to Green is corroborated by every other act and expression of Mr. Buchanan on the subject. From first to last he has consistently denied the statements of Jackson imputing an agency on his part in making proposals of bargain. He has uniformly repelled the derogatory nsinuation that he had any thing to do with or had any knowledge of, any corrupt proposals the proposition that the House should go into the election of President with closed doors. He repelled it in his speech on Chilton's resolutions. He repelled it in his letter to Duff Green. He signally repelled it in his letter to the public, of fession. The Princess Ann Union says the August 8, 1827, in response to Jackson's referon, that must have made Jackson's theeks tingle with shame. "I trust I would be out, declining even to kneel with the elergyman. as incapable"-he said-"of becoming a messenger upon such an occasion, as it is known Gen. ekson would be to receive such a message."

way mixed up with the infamy of the alleged

light on the subject. Mr. Buchanan's reference would not walk a square to vote for him, for he to facts which had been bruited before the public has not the shadow of a chance."

Appellate Court, is about to remove from Lex ington.

for sixteen months, was not meant to insinuate he charge of bargain, but to show that the harge as made by others was founded on those facts and not on his testimony; and therefore he protested against being complicated, by any newspaper publications, with the disgusting calimny. It is true Jackson did afterwards refer to him to prove the charge; but it is no less true that Buchanan, consistently with what he had said to Green, promptly and flatly contradicted Jackson's statements at every point; and that Clay said he could not desire a stronger statement from Buhanan, and that his statement completely turned he tables on Jackson. And so, if Jackson, in eferring to Buchanan, thought that gentleman rould prove a less bungling tool than Kremer he very soon found himself most wofully mistaken; and we have no doubt it was the lofty repulse he got from Buchanan, and the stinging emark of Buchanan that he was as incapable of

Buchanan with cowardice and falsehood in hi rivate letter of 1845. The downright absurdity of relying on this exact to prove that Buchanan thereby meant to inuate the bargain calumny, and, as some still re absurdly will have it, was its "original fabriator," is palpably shown by the fact that the tter in which it stands was not written for pubication, and in fact forbade any publication reerring to him in connection with the subject and, furthermore, from the fact that Mr. Buchanan's reference to the facts and inferences in question was a reference not originating with nim, but with Mr. Branch and the Jackson press sixteen months before, and notoriously made

That the public may see how the spirit and eaning of Mr. Buchanan's letter to Duff Green extract from its correction; that the public may see that our explanation of it is fully warranted; nd to show that the whole letter is creditable ther than derogatory to Mr. Buchanan, we opy it as we find it in the Nile : Register, Sepber 8th, 1827, vol. 33, p. 21, proving that it vas dated at Lancaster, Pa., October 16, 1826, as follows:

"At this distance of time I could not, if I would, "At this distance of time I could not, if I would, plain to you all the causes which induced me to old the only conversation I ever held with General teksion, on the subject of the Presidential election will be sufficien', however, for your purpose, to now that I had no authority from Mr. Clay or his iends to propose any terms to Gen. Jackson in retion to their votes, nor did I make any such prosition. I trust I would he as incernable of hesition. I trust I would be as incapable of becoming a messenger on such an occasion, as it is known Gen. Jackson would be to receive such a

"I repeated the substance of this conversation to few friends at Washington, one of whom must ave communicated it to you. That person, who wer he may be, is entirely mistaken in supposing the subject of it to have been what you allege in r letter. I must, therefore, protest against aging that conversation before the people ough the medium of the Telegraph, or any other

newspaper.

"The facts are before the world, that Mr. Clay and his particular friends made Mr. Adams President and Clay Secretary of State. The people will draw their own inferences from such conduct, and

We have thus disposed of this, the last, as we ave before of every other ground of assault upon Mr. Buchanan for his alleged complicity with the bargain calumny against Mr. Clay. He has ome forth victoriously from every assault without a shade or a stain on his reputation. He bore himself throughout as one who obeyed the instincts of a gentlemanly nature, and promptly ponded to all the demands of truth and jus-

tice. Publicly and privately, on numerous occasions, he bore faithful testimony, refuting Jackson's charge and vindicating Clay. And "if truth has not lost its force, reason its sway, and the fountains of justice their purity, the decision must be auspicious" which the people will render in favor of Mr. Buchanan against these charges of his defamers.

"Provided, however, and it is hereby declared, that no part of the military force of the United States for the support of which appropriations are made by this act shall be employed in aid of the enforcement of any pancement of the body claimed to be the Territorial Legislature of Kansas until such enactments shall have been affirmed and appropriate the construction.

disguise of Whigs, at Baltimore, some time next month. This is a movement gotten up by the Know Nothings for Fillmore's benefit, and its character has only to be known to frustrate the designs of the schemers. The true Whigs of the State who met here in convention in July last, declared it inexpedient to hold a National Convention, and resolved, that at the Presiadgments prompted. Most of the signers to the call in question are either Know Nothings, or as strongly committed to Fillmore as any sworn member of the order. Some signatures to it are those of gentlemen who we feel confident gave their names without fully understanding how they were to be used.

We are informed that the originator of the ovement and the party most active in obtaining signatures to the call, is a gentleman who, it is said, has bet some ten or fifteen thousand dollars sible, the votes of the Old-Line Whigs. But it November next. Thousands of Old-Line Whigs who consider their duty to their country paramount to the demands of party, have long since decreed this.

THE CROPS AND WEATHER IN EUROPE.-The Africa, are very favorable, not only from Prussia, but from all Germany. In some places the and had been visited by terrific thunder storms, ut for several days previous to the sailing of the camer the weather had become clear and hot, under the influence of which the crops were rapidly ripening. In London the weather was hotter than for ten years previous. The harvest in England, a circular says, will not be general

before the next month. A REPUBLICAN CHURCH-Members Expelled for voting the Democratic Ticket .- The Belfast (Maine) Free Press notes a few examples of the most shameful bigotry and persecution which ever disgraced any age or any nation. It seems there is an express pledge against Slavery in the articles or covenant of the Freewill Baptist Church. Under this covenant, three men in the own of Prospect, Maine, were actually expelled the Democratic ticket!-under the pretence that, by so doing, they had broken the covenant against slavery! One Elder Clark, a prominent member of the Church, was severly censured for voting the Democratic ticket, but in consideration of his services and piety, was allowed to

rations are everywhere being maid for the grand athering of the Democracy and Old-line Whigs at ember. Large numbers of Kentuckians will be resent, and, to accommodate all who wish to atidea that he was supposed to have been in any tend, the New Albany and Salem Railroad will be prepared to run extra trains, and will ticket par engers through at half price.

renew covenant and fellowship with the Church.

IFA cowhiding affair came off in Cincinnat on Friday. The cowhiders were a couple of very own girls, and the recipient was a white individual, who, it seems, had a taste for mahogany which was gratified.

EXECUTION AT SNOW HILL .- The execution of the negroes Lit and Jim for an outrage on a white female took place at Snow Hill, Md., on Friday last, in the presence of a large crowd of persons, estimated to have been between 5,000 and 6,000. The religious exercises were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Calhoun, of the P. E. Church. Neither of the culpri's made any conparting scene between Jim and his mother is said to have drawn tears from the eyes of the and valuable corn and cob mill. It is well and substoutest. He expressed himself prepared to meet his fate. Lit remained obstinate through-

Corwin, who, it will be remembered, was Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Fillmore, recently said in a conversation with a distinguished Oldery man of candor, not to say charity, if our Line Whig, of Ohio, "if the people wanted a nterpretation of the spirit and meaning of the man to run over the country to catch snakes correspondence with Duff Green is not the true chase down wooly horses, and sat mules, they one, corroborated by every fact which can reflect had better vote for Fremont. As for Fillmore, I

Paschal D. Craddock Murdered. Body Mutilated by Hogs.

Early yesterday morning information was ought to the city that the notorious Paschal D. Craddock, long a resident of Jefferson county, some six miles from the city, had been foully murdered. His body was found in the morning in the lane leading to the Bardstown road, about three quarters of a mile from his house. He was stone dead, having evidently fallen by the hand of some midnight assassin, the body a gore of blood, the throat, face and breast much torn and mutilated by hogs that had been attracted to the spot by the scent of blood. His faithful stud, the only witness of the horrible murder was found standing within a few feet of the

It appears that Craddock had been summone from his bed about 10 o'clock the previous night by a negro man belonging to Andrew Hikes, roposing as Jackson was of accepting a corrupt a neighbor, who had been sick sometime, an osition, that made that suspicious, malignant, thinking he was really sent for, i nmediately got engeful, implacable old tyrant, falsely charge up, went out, saddled his horse and started, apprehending no attack, and telling his family, who were opposed to his leaving the house at that time of night, that he would soon be back. From that moment he was never seen alive again by any member of his family, but was surried into eternity by the hands of midnight murderers.

Capt. Megowan, the Sheriff, and Henry C. Morton, Deputy Sheriff, together with the Coroner started to the scene as soon as information was given them, and the body of deceased taken charge of and conveyed to his late residence, where an inquest was held. Mr. Morton, on examination, discovered traces of three horses near the place where the body had been found, also evidences that they had been hitched there, the riders lying in wait for their victim. The tracks of two of the horses led to the road, and a third are distorted and perverted by tearing away this through the woods. Several shots were heard in the night, evidently pistol shots. The following is the result of the inquest:

The body was found in a lane on the north side The body was found in a lane on the north side of the Bardstown turnpike, just beyond the second tolligate. It had three shots in the thigh, one of the balls passing through. None of these wounds could have caused death. The neck was broken, and the face, head, and neck were mutilated by hogs, the ears having been eaten off. Craddock was on horse back when he was shot, and it is supposed that, after he was shot, he fell off his horse and broke his neck. The horse was found standing in the his neck. The horse was found standing in the lane just beyond the body this morning, as he was lane just beyond the body this morning, as he was afraid to pass it. Two pieces of rope, having some blood on them, were found near the fence. The coroner found in one of the pockets of the deceased a counterfeit \$50 bill on the Union Bank of Louisiana and a counterfeit \$10 bill on the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, and under the lining of the hat a \$10 bill on a New Haven (Conn.) Bank. No other money was found. A dirk knife was found on the body. The verdiet of the jury was that "Craddock The verdict of the jury was that "Craddo came to his death by violence

This deed of violence has excited much feeling in the community, connected, as it is, with the deepest mystery, together with the fact that the murdered man had been warned by a committee of a great majority of the most respected citizens of the county, his immediate neighbors, to remove from the county and State in six months. The allotted time expires to-day, and he is hur ried off into eternity. Let the record of the past be forgotten. Deputy Sheriff Morton, in order to obtain a clue to the murder, arrested and lodged in jail Bill, the negro man of Mr. Hikes, also one of the negroes of the deceased. The former is the man who went to the house on the night of the murder, and called Craddock out, on the pretention that a neighbor had sent for him.

The Proviso to the Army Bill. The following is the proviso of the army ap propriation bill, without which, the House of Representatives refuses to concur in the action

of the Senate, and thus delays legislation:

A FARCE.—The Journal of yesterday, contained a call signed by a number of gentlemen for a Whig meeting to be held in this city, to nominate delegates to a national convention to to act as a posse comitatus of any office in said Territory in the enforcement of any such enactment, and to protect the persons and prop-ty therein, and upon the national highways leadi Territory, from all unlawful searches; es; and it shall be his further duty to take

Briefly, before a dollar of the \$13,000,000 app printed to the support of the army can be applie to that purpose, the laws of the Kansas Legisla

We have all heard the tale of the Kilkenny cats who bit, scratched, and chewed each other up till there was nothing left of either but the tip end of their tails. That seems to be pretty much the They chewed, scratched, and eat each other up, till the only one now remaining is Hurley, who is the sole and undisputed possessor of the fluid. His that Fillmore will carry Kentucky. Of course it medicine is gaining wide celebrity, and whilst bene

AN ABOLITIONIST IN MISSISSIPPI .- There wa all will not do. All the Know-Nothing and Whig quite an excitement at Columbus, Miss., las onventions in creation cannot prevent Kentucky | week, growing out of the trial of a man name from voting for Buchanan and Breckinridge in John Duberry, charged with circulating abolition documents among the negroes. It was proved on the trial that he had given copies of Seward's and Sumner's speeches to several ne groes, and had at times been seen in close con versation with slaves. In default of bail in the counts of the crops in Europe, received by the sum of \$1,000, D berry was committed to jail

harvest, it is stated, will be more abundant than York Herald, having been invited to attend a for the last twenty years, the magnificent weather | Fillmore meeting, declines on the ground that, which had reigned for the first week in August while he prefers Mr. Fillmore, ne is not sure ndering the satisfictory result certain. Eng- that he can be elected. Mr. Winthrop is "quite willing to await the developments of another week or two" before finally making up his mind as to whom he shall vote for.

> Mr. Fillmore can be elected by the people," but if it goes into the House, the result will be the election of Fillmore or Breckinridge-the latter of whom the Whig prefers a "thousand times to

Work has already been commenced on the uspension Bridge between Cincinnati and Covbridge over the Falls?

The common practice of taking large doses f quinine for the cure of intermittent fever, or, in baneful consequences, and during the severe visitation last year, doubtless destroyed many constitu tions more effectually than the disease for which i was taken as an antidote. Most of the preparations before the public contain quinine in some shape therefore, that journalists should be fully posted which to recommend, and recommend none, unless they are satisfied beyond all doubt neither of the above injurious drugs enterits composition. The sa those afflicted, or predisposed to that affection, will medicine of very decided merit, withal safe, efficient, and radical in action. It can be had at Hur ley's Drug Store, Seventh and Green streets, o Stein's, Market street, between Floyd and Preston

TMiss Bennet, a young lady residing or Front street, Cincinnati, came near losing her life Saturday last, by taking a portion of oxalic acid, in mistake for Epsom salts. It required very prompt medical aid to save her

noaxed in its story about a child being devoured by a hog in the lower part of that city a few days since. There was no truth whatever in the story.

SUDDEN DEATH .- We learn by a private despatch received in this city last evening, that W. S. Davidson, of Springfield. Ky., died very suddenly at the Mammoth Cave yesterday. He was formerly of this THE LITTLE GIANT .- Messrs. Munn & Buchan

advertisement in this morning of this well-known stantially made, and is warranted against breakage or derangement and to perform well. The London Times, speaking of Mr. Bu hanan, says: "A Buchanan Presidency will be a rying one to English interests, and must be antici-

an, of the Main street Agricultural Store, have an

The house of Mr. H. L. Board, in Brandenurg, was destroyed by fire on the 17th inst. Loss

ated, if possible," We don't anticipate anything

Judge Marshall, recently defeated for the

The President's Message. WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1856.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Rep-In consequence of the failure of Congress, at its ecent session, to make provision for the support of he army, it became imperatively incumbent on me o exercise the power which the Constitution coners on the Executive for extraordinary occasions ters on the Executive for extraordinary occasions, and promptly to convene the two Houses in order to afford them an opportunity of reconsidering a supportunity of such vital interest to the peace and welfare of the Union.

With the exception of a partial authority vested by law in the Secretary of Way to contract for the

by law in the Secretary of War to contract for the supply of clothing and subsistence, the army is wholly dependent on the appropriations annually made by Congress. The omission of Congress to act, in this respect, before the termination of the act, in this respect, before the termination of fiscal year, had already caused embarrasments the service, which were overcome only in expetition of appropriations before the close of the pent month. If the requisite funds be not spee provided, the Executive will no longer be able to ight the transportation companies and manifesting the companies. hish the transportation, equipments, and munitions which are essential to the effectiveness of a militaforce in the field. With no provision for the by of troops, the contracts of enlistment would broken, and the army must in effect be disbanded, the consequences of which would be so disastrous as to demand all possible efforts to avert the calamity.

It is not merely that the officers and enlisted men of the average of the desired as the calamity.

of the army are to be thus deprived of the pay an emoluments to which they are entitled by standing laws; that the construction of arms at the publi armories, the repair and construction of ordnan at the arsenals, and the manufacture of militar ng and camp equipage must be discontinued, he persons connected with this branch of the and the persons connected with this branch of the public service thus be deprived suddenly of the employment essential to their subsistence; nor is it merely the waste consequent on the forced abandonment of the seabord fortifications, and of the interior military posts and other establishments, and the corrections of the progress of recenting and recreations. and the enormous expense of recruiting and reor-ganizing the army, and again distributing it over the vast region it now occupies—these are evils which may, it is true, be repaired hereafter by taxes which may, it is true, oe repaired nereatter by taxes mposed on the country; but other evils are involved which no expenditures, however lavish, could remdy, in comparison with which local and personal injuries or interests sink into significance.

A great part of the army is situated on the rest fearing or in the decarts and expensive or in the decarts.

the interior. To discharge large bodies of men in such places, without the means of regaining their homes, and where few, if any, could obtain subsistence by honest industry, would be to subject them to suffering temptation, with disregard of justice and right most derogatory to the Government.

In the Territories of Wasnington and Oregon numerous bands of Indians are in arms, and are waging a war of extermination against the white inhabiwar of extermination against the white inhabit ants; and, although our troops are actively carry ng on the campaign, we have no intelligence as y of a successful result. On the Western plains, no of a successful result. On the Western plains, not-withstanding the imposing display of military orce recently made there and the chastisement in-licted on the rebellious tribes, others, far from be-ng dismayed, have manifested hostile intentions and been guilty of outrages which, if not designed to provoke a conflict, serve to show that the appre-nension of it is not sufficient wholly to restrain their vicious propagation. heir vicious propensities. A strong force in the state of Texas has produced the temporary sus ate of Texas has produced the temporary sus-usion of hostilities there; but in New Mexico in-sant activity on the part of the troops is required keep in check the marauding tribes which infest it Territory. The hostile Indians have not been avoved from the State of Florida; and the with wal of the troops therefrom leaving the object moved from the State of Florida; and the with-awal of the troops therefrom, leaving the object accomplished, would be most injurious to the in-

he interior. To discharge large bodies of men i

of the General Government.

To refuse supplies to the army, therefore, is to compel the complete cessation of all its operations, and its practical disbandment, and thus to invite hordes of predatory savages from the Western plains and the Rocky Mountains to spread devastation along a frontier of more than four thousand miles in extent, and to deliver up the sparse population of a vast tract of country to repine and murder. the General Government.

Such, in substance, would be the direct and im mediate effects of the refusal of Congress, for the rist time in the history of the Government, to gran supplies for the maintenance of the army; the in vitable waste of millions of public treasure; the in vitable waste of millions of public treasure; the in tion of extreme wrong upon all persons connect with the military establishment by service, em yment, or contracts; the recall of our forces from field; the fearful sacrifice of life and incalculable section of property on the remote frontiers; the riking of our national flag on the battlements one fortresses which defend our maratime cities gainst foreign invasion; the violation of the public oner and good faith; and the discredit of the Unitates in the eyes of the civilized world.
onfidently trust that these considerations, ar hers appertaining to the domestic peace of the

thers appertaining to the domestic peace of the country, which cannot fail to suggest themselves to very patriotle mind, will, on reflection, be duly appreciated by both Houses of Congress, and induch enactment of the requisite provisions of law for the support of the army of the United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE. Mr. Hawes' Letter.

Of all the political documents that we have published, referring to the present exciting campaign, none have excited greater interest in advance, and none been more eagerly sought after than the letter of Hon. R. Hawes, which we than the letter of Hon. R. Hawes, which we Mr. Hawes was a member of Congress when

oth Fillmore and Buchanan had seats in that He has been long a calm and considerate student of our institutions, and his pinions when fixed firmly are immovable. We hail his accession to the Union party as one the most significant signs of the times.

Democratic Rally.

Our friends, the Clark county Democracy, ra lied, yesterday, in full strength, at Utica. Wi had the pleasure of mingling with these tru specimens of Hoosierdom, and are gratified to re port their cheerfulness and enthusiasm, relativ both to the Gubneratorial and Presidential con test. In Clark, as is the case of the Southern tier counties of Indiana, there is a small dive sion for Fillmore. This, we are now satisfied will enure alone to the success of the Democrati candidates. We hope to hear, during the next few weeks of the campaign, the intelligence of this Clark county enthusiasm pervading all the onfines of our sister State, thus insuring a vicory in October, which will be the precursor still greater triumph in November.

FILLMORE ELECTORAL TICKET IN IOWA .- The following is the Fillmore and Donelson electors ticket in Iowa: Senatorial-John P. Cook, J. K. Hornish

First District-Isaiah Booth.

Second District-S. G. McAchran. Mr. Cook was formerly a Whig member Congress from Iowa. In the Southern part of the State the Fillmore men are quite strong, and it is thought will poll seven or eight thousan rotes. In the late State election they coalescen wi'h the Black Republicans on t'he common State ticket, and to their votes the latter owe the

victory they are now cackling over. It requires no prophet to predict that with three electoral tick ets in the field Mr. Buchanan must carry Iowa

ours before the adjournment of Congress, My Akers, the newly elected representative from the Fifth District of Missouri, to supply the vacance occasioned by the death of Hon. John. G. Mil le, made his appearance in the hall of the House Mr. Akers was elected on the 4th instant, but the official returns could hardly have been received at Jefferson City when Mr. Akers left post haste for Washington to grab his \$1,500 or \$2,000 mileage. He arrived two or three hours before the session closed, just in time to clutch it, and put out for home again with his bag under his arm. As the compensation bill just passed is retrospective in its operation, it is perhaps probable that Mr. Akers will claim pay for the whole

ACCIDENTAL DEATH .- Yesterday morning Fer inand Miller in the employ of Mr. Tabel at the soap and candle factory at the upper end of the city or Butchertown, come to sudden death by a press falling on him. He, and others were trying to remove the press, when it fell, catching his head under it, killing him instantly. His head was crush ed and nearly severed from his body.

that Stewart's Stomachic Bitters, or Dyspeptic Elixir, is doing good service in that part of the ountry. It says that "it is spreading all over the ountry, and being used daily by thousands and housand, and that it is not only giving relief to human suffering, but it is giving reputation to its inventor which might be envied by men of advanced age." Try it all you who are inclined to be dyspeptic. See the advertisement in another column

riminating and accomplished correspondent of the New York Mirror, one of the most notable personages at Newport is a fancy gentleman from New York city, formerly the keeper of a faro bank, and as well-known about town as Tom Hyer. He sports an elegant establishment, and attracts as much attention as if his money had been trade by gambling in Walnut street.

The editor of the Hopkinsville Press has en presented with a half bushel of fine, delicious peaches, raised on the place of Mr. Joshua F. Cow

H. H. Robinson the U. S. Marshal of Ohio has resigned his office. A SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.-We understand om the Lexington Observer and Reporter that,

for the last few weeks, the martins have made the

extensive orchards of Gen. Blackwell, of Clarke, a

sting place, and that millions resort there every night. They commence coming in about sun-down, and the whole heavens from that time until dark is perfectly black with them. They come in such numbers that the noise made by them is perfectly overwhelming; but at dark the noise ceases, and nothing more is heard of them until daylight, when introduced to the western country.

LATER FROM KANSAS. Lecompton not Taken.

MUSTERING OF TROOPS.

By the steamer David Taturn, from St. Joseph we have some accounts of marshaling of men for nvasion of the Territory. In Jackson county four hundred men had volunteered and took the field Thursday last. A large force is raising in Clay Three companies have been formed in Lafayette county, numbering two hundred men. Lane's regiment is said to be fortifying on the Wakarusa. Lecompton has not yet been delivered up nor captured by invaders, and a company o United States troops still have custody of Robinson

Brown and companay. The Republican of this morning says that tizens of St. Louis, who sympathize with, and disposed to take the proper measuresto exend aid to the sufferers by the late aggressions ipon the peaceable and law-abiding citizens of ansas Territory, are requested to meet at the ourt-house on Monday, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., to adopt such measures as may be best cal-Signed by about two hundred most erchants and citizens of St. Louis.

Kansas Meeting in Saint Louis

ST. Louis, Aug. 25th, P. M. A very large meeting on Kansas affairs was held his afternoon, with John P. Darby, a member ongress, in the chair. Resolutions were adopted, denouncing the Abo onists for their interference in the affairs of that

LATER FROM THE BORDER.

Cerritory, and appointing a committee to visit Kansas to ascertain the wants of the women and hildren, and the condition of affairs generally. They are to report to the President, who will call neeting if necessary.

ousand five hundred volunteers were ready to nter Kansas on the 22d, well armed and equipped. No further disturbances had taken place.

Contemplated Duel. ST. Louis, August 25th. P. M. Gratz Brown, editor of the Missouri Democrat and Thos. C. Reynolds, a candidate for Congress a he late election, have a meeting this evening or toorrow morning, near Selma. They fight with pistols, twelve paces. Both parties left last evening

The Duel-Brown Wounded. ST. Louis, Aug. 26. The duel between B. Gratz Brown, editor of the Democrat, and Thomas C. Reynolds, late Anti Benton candidate for Congress, occurred this

orning almost thirty miles below the city, on the Illinois side of the river. Brown was shot in the knee and disabled. Rev. olds was not injured. Parties returned to this city

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.] Affairs in Kansas.

this afternoon.

WESTPORT, August 17, 1856-10, A. M. Mr. Editor:—I have waited anxiously to receive, and labored industriously to analyze the hourly adv ces, reports, letters and dispatches that are coming in from the Territory, telling us—not of outbreaks and skirmishes, but of rebellion—war—civil war. I hasten now to prepare for you a full statement of affairs, as I have gathered from extras, messengers and letters. ssengers and letters. On the 12th instant, Brown's brigade, of Massa unty, Illinois, gue rillas, attacked the color

om Georgia, lately located near Osowattomic urned the place, carried off the provisions, and i burned the place, carried off the provisions, and it is reported killed six men.

We next hear of him on the 13th, at Franklin, robbing and burning the house of Mr. Crane—sacking and pilfering the Post Office—assaulting women and seizing the cannon and arms of the place—robbing various individuals of money and valuables to the amount of \$3,300. Mr. Ruckles was there in company of a small force and cave

valuables to the amount of \$3,300. Mr. Ruckles was there in command of a small force, and gave fight for several hours. I am informed, also, that one of your St. Louis merchants, Mr. J. B. Black, well known here as the notorious "Auranti Bitters" man, was also there, and fought bravely against the abolition foe. He is now here, and enlisted for the war. Highway depredations are committed everywhere—horses are taken from their riders and from stables to be pressed into the abolition waste. Percentage of the processed into the abolition waste. tables, to be pressed into the abolition ranks. Pro-risions and plunder are taken from the pro-slavery ttler wherever he can be found settler wherever he can be found.

Excitement here is intense. Picket guards are kept constantly about our border towns, and companies are forming with all possible dispatch to answer the cries and supplications of our suffering neighbors to "come over and help us"—help us to

he most reliable and latest news of their op ns is contained in the following, which I c t the second edition of the "Border Ruffia letter of Mr. Whitlock can be relied on.

"LECOMPTON, K., T., August 15, 1856. "LECOMPTON, K., T., August 15, 1846.
"COL. A. G. BOONE—Dear Sir: I write at fifteen ninutes past three o'clock. A. M. We have been in all night, every man with gun in hand. We expect an attack before day. Our picket has been lriven in, and ten of our men killed.
"The enemy is in four miles of this place, five nundred strong, with Gen. Jim Lane at their head. We want help, and we must have it quick. Can. We want help, and we must have it quick. Can ou do anything for us? he have been taken. For God's sake send us so

aroughout Missouri and the So "Yours, in haste. JAMES WHITLOCK." FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.—A messenger has arrived and says that Gov. Shannon has fled to Leaven worth—that Lecompton is completely destroyed— that Sheriff Jones was taken prisoner in his own

house, defending it, and that he was to be hushat Secretary Woodson was a prisoner, and sec Dispatches are hourly expected, and when in will

e promptly sent to you. Couriers are now riding a river and border counties, enlisting forces and alsing supplies. Everywhere speedy preparations re being made for war—a bloody conflict—and its sure to come. There is no more peace. KANSAS CITY, August 19,

12 o'clock, noon. former letters I have told you of the seige of Sunday night, was not taken. on Sanday night, was not taken. One hundred and fifty United States troops, and two hundred citizens, were there defending it against a force of from six to eight hundred, neaded by Jim Lane. They were firing upon the town on Sunday evening. All other information that I have sent you is fully confirmed. There is no further news that is reliable. Every preparation is being made on the eliable. Every preparation is being made on the sistance to settlers in Kansas

A bloody conflict is inevitable, and that soon. ST. JOSEPH, Aug. 18, 1856. Last night and this morning expresses have been oming in from various parts of Kansas, bringing ntelligence of the most bloody invasion of the Ter-itory oy Lane's regiment, who spare neither age

the fanatics of the North to the contrary notwith-standing—that the Law and Order, otherwise prolavery party, of Kansas—have been peaceable and uiet for several months, and have striven, by exquiet for several months, and have striven, by example and influence, to get the population settled down into agricultural and industrial pursuits. They heard of the contemplated invasion of Lane's regiment, and sent spies to ascertain whether their purpose was peaceful or hostile. They declared that their intention was to come in as good citizens and to call the declared. and to cultivate our prolific soil until the elections alled upon them to exercise their franchise, when lence these treacherous hordes have poured into the capitol and slaughtered many valuable citizens, the capitol and slaughtered many valuable citizens, and are proceeding in their work of blood and carnage. We, of Missouri, are called upon for help. It is an appeal difficult to resist, but still desirons that all things should be settled in accordance with law, we await further action of the Government. Gen. Richardson is now on this boat—the swift and excellent Polar Star—on his way to see Gen. Smith at Fort Leavenworth. If Gen. Smith acts by authority of Government, so well; if not, Gen. Richardson will have his militia in the field by to-morrow, and there will be a speedy and inevitable exrow, and there will be a speedy and inevitable ex-termination of all abolitionism in Kansas. Not an nvader will escape. They will bring it upon them-elves, and will deserve it at the hands of an abused

[From the Mobile Tribune of Saturday, Aug. 16th.]

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 15. Messrs. Editors:-An affair of honor, between Messrs. Editors:—An affair of honor, between two prominent gentlement of your city, was yesterday amicably arranged, after the first shot. The ball from Mr. M.'s pistol passed through the lappel of Mr. W.'s coat, and the ball from Mr. W.'s pistol slightly tinged Mr. M.'s hip, just below the heart. The difficulty arose, as near as I can learn, from a charge made by Mr. W. against Mr. M. for taking up a collection in the church at the church at Hollywood, on Sabbath last, for spiritual purposes and investing the amount in spirits. vesting the amount in spirits.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- A farmer, whose name FATAL ACCIDENT.—A farmer, whose name we have not learned, came to his death in the town of Northfield, Cook county, on Tuesday, by the accidental discharge of his gun. He was returning from shooting prairie chickens, and when getting over a fence, the hammer of his gun struck a rail, discharging its contents into his brain, the whole sharge having entered his eye. He died instantly. Chicago Press.

Virginia, intends to declare any one who permits his name to go on a Fremont electoral ticket, guilty of contemplated treason to the State. fair and happy South, the history of Jamaica and St. Domingo?

And what is the result of African slavery in Cure for Ague.

Letter of Hon. Richard Hawes. TO A FRIEND IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

DEAR SIR: You inquire whether the Old-Line whigs of Kentucky should vote for Fillmore, Buchanan or Fremont. I give you most candidly my own reflections and conclusions on some of the leading topics of the Presidential election.

There is no kind of cavil or dispute, that the great leading principle, involved in the contest, is the slavery question.

slavery question.

Mr. Fremont, his allies and confederates, do not ape or form, and to have their petitions print and circulated; that in the constr ons or public works in the slave States, no slav every attainable manner, announce its repugnance and hostility to African slavery. These are the positions taken by a considerable portion of the allies and confederates of Mr. Fremont, but his nore wilv and adroit party leaders announce that

and to weaken and altimately destroy all titles to

and to weaken and minimately destroy all titles to slave property.

The supporters of Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buchanan so far as this ruling and paramount question is concerned, unite in maintaining, with various modifications of opinion, that the federal government han no power over slavery in the States; that it eithe has not the power, or, it it has, that it should at stain from its exercise, in audishing slavery in the stain from its exercise, in anolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or legislating it into or out of the territory, and that territories when legally claiming and constitutionally prepared for admission into the Union, shall be allowed to come in as overeign States, with or without slavery, as the ajority of their qualified voters shall choose.

The only essential difference between the friend The only essential difference between the friends f Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fillmore, on the slavery sue, in this State, and so far as my knowledge exends in other States, is this: that most of Mr. Fillmore, on the States, is this: ore's friends are opposed to that portion of th

gates the line of 36 deg. 30 min., and Mr. Buchan-an's friends support the entire measure; but both affirm and maintain generally, the Kansas and Ne-braska act shall not be disturbed.

There is, then, one great overriding question to be decided by the approaching Presidential election, in which Mr. Fremont and his party on the one side, and Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buchanan on the other. stake the contest.

ates the line of 36 deg. 30 min., and Mr. Buc

her, stake the contest. ther, stake the contest.

I do not intend now to embarrass the inquiry,
how the people of Kentucky should cast the infrages, as between Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buchan affrages, as between Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buch seserve that matter for after investigation. Both Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buchanan occuminally the same resident

able champion of the constituional rights of the lave States. Need I ask the intelligent people of the save states. Need lask the intelligent people of the State of Kentucky, whether the claims and princi-ples asserted by the anti-slavery party under the lead of Fremont, are either just or constitutional? Need I inquire of the people of either of the great divisions of party in Kentu-ky, whether American, Democratic, or Old-Line Whig, whether the slave States or the free States have been the aggressors and wrong doers, in all the slavey agitations which and wrong doers, in all the slavey agitations which nd wrong doers, in all the slavery agitat have disturbed the brotherly concord of our people, and have threatened the safety of our Union Although the subject is generally familiar, an omewhat stale with our reading people, I will brie state some of the most glaring, unjust and us onstitutional attacks upon the equal rights of the peculiar interest and stake in this war upo a pecular interest and stake in this war upon slave ry. There is no State in the confederacy more de-votedly attached to the Union, and none so likely to suffer and bleed by discord and disunion. Ken tucky has a frontier of more than eight hundred miles separating her from the three free States Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. If I might even rate to that folly and madess which would invand this o that folly and madness which would impel the great, enlightened, free and religious people, to di solve the bonds of Union, no one can doubt Kentucky would take her stand on the side of r

ground of a disunited people. lst. The north claims that slavery shall be abolished in the District of Columbia. It is known that Maryland and Virginia, both slave States, celed to the Federal Government ten miles square for the purpose of a seat of government, and no sensible man doubts but that this cession never would cease to become the paternal head of a confederacy of free and slave States and would insuland dishonor the slave States by denouncing the institutions. As a matter of pecuniary interest, the state of the state of south whether

When our independence was declared in 1776,

st mind arrive at the conclusion, that the State the people of the States, intended or did fram astitution, with the power in the federal head strike down the titles to slave property, or t estroy the equal rights of the slave states 2d. The anti-slavery party claim that the

ment. It is obvious to every one that the fugit slave law, by one device or other, or by open vio ion, is stricken down by the abol

ance of the anti-savery party, annually escape from their owners, and in almost every instance they are valuable men and women of the average value of near \$1,000 each, besides the large expenses of travel in their pursuit, and the great rewards paid for others which are captured! If these depreda-tions were committed by the people of a foreign nation, they would constitute a clear cause of war. How the high spirit of the peole of Kentucky has submitted to these wenges and robberies, can only

The substance of this usurpation of the North is, that they have the right, and will appropriate to themselves, to the exclusion of the South, all the territorial possessions of the Union. It is not my purpose to argue these assumptions of claims, either as great questions of justice or of the constitution. The simple statement of the proposition, is a full and conclusive argument with the 1 eople of my State, whether they be Whigs, Democrats or Know-Nothings. All of these great and respectable neries assert and maintain as princ he constitution, that territories

and politically to African slavery, as it is their un-questioned right to be. The South only asks that they shall have an equal right to choose their own institutions, and to enjoy a common share of the common property of the Union. The North has a white population, as compared with the South, of event way to one and they have ample scope and about two to one, and they have ample scope and room for themselves and their posterity. most strange and unnatural crusade of the post the North upon the subject of the African cace in the United States? Are we not compared to the African cace in the United States?

tion of slavery, which is the great aim and pur-pose of the anti-slavery movement, would involve the South in utter ruin and bankruptcy? Is any compensation proposed, or can any be offered to TREASONABLE .- It is said that Gov. Wise, of

Farr's Ague Tonic or substitute for Quinine is

America, so far as the race is concerned? Does any sensible man doubt that so far as their numbers, civilization and happinsss are concerned, the race introduced to the western country.

And what is the result or Alrean slavery in York, but since the tusion of the softs and hards, that is a very faint hope. How does he stand in the slave States? It may be safely asserted that Mr. Buchanan will obtain all the civilization and happinsss are concerned, the race has been greatly benefitted by their removal from

melioration and improvement of the greatest num-ber of human beings, could devise any scheme so

the main drift and aim of a large class of the aiders and confederates of the Fremont party. There is no doubt that they have sufficient potency in the free States to make the fugitive slave law a dead letter. They are strong enough to violate, with impunity, the right of transit, secured to the citizens of all the States, so that a southerner cannot

They are sufficiently willing and able to rob Kentuckians of their slave property to the annual damage of \$100,000. They now propose and demand to elect a President upon whose banner is inscribed, "No more slave territory and no more slave States." I do not intend to treat of the qualifications of Mr. Fremont, further than to state the general fact that his experience and statesmanship is very small, but I am perfectly convinced that with a knowledge of his political position and the political objects which are 6b be achieved by his election, there are not 2,000 voters of Kentucky who would not give a decided preference to either Mr. Fillmore or Buchanan.

I assume, then, as a stand point and a platform I assume, then, as a stand point and a platform hich 99 out 100 of our voters occupy, that the electric Mr. Fremont would deeply disturb the fraternal accord of our people and States, that by it, the strights of Kentucky and the other slave States would be greatly injured and violated, and that the nion would be dangerously perilled if not de-

I would not be understood that the Old-Line I would not be understood that the Old-Line Whig, or any other party in Kentucky, would assert that the south would not or should not submit to the election of Mr. Fremont. That, most certainly, is not a Whig mode of thought or action.—The people of Kentucky, and most certainly the Old-Line Whigs, have yet an abiding faith in the agencies of the ballot-box as the first and choicest redress of political wrong and evil, and in that so. dress of political wrong and evil, and in that se-ous and thoughtful public opinion, wielded and alightened by education is the family, in the hools, and in our christian religion, and dissemi-

ated by a free press.
But I must say that if the good sense and justice
f the north shall not lead her to desist from her
ttacks on the rights of the south, she will stand onsible for the consequences before the great anal of republican freemen throughout the What shall be deemed that insupportable wron

would hesitate to define.

I now enquire into the probability of the success / Mr. Fremont, and as to the means by which a cent, in my judgment, so full of calamity is to

which cannot be conclusively established, and the on all such subjects we encounter at every step, the proneness of our nature to believe what we wish. I am one of the Old-Line Whig party, now disor-anized, and without any candidates for office. My a ural preferences and affinities founded on old-sociations, would be for Mr. Fillmore first, and ext for Buchanan. I have a personal acquaintance ext for Buchanan. I have a personal acquaintan rith both, and during the whole of Mr. Van B n's admini tration, was personally familiar wit eir public conduct, the one in the Lower House and the other in the Senate. With Mr. Fillmore was politically associated, and he possessed management of the confidence, which has since been confirmed. y a wise and statesmaolike administra

nanan are statesmen of eminent experience, con ervatism, and ability, and that both of them are sound on all the essential questions of slavery an the rights of slave States. Both of them are cit zens of free States, and prefer their own institu-tions, and both of them would as I believe accor-to the slave States and the people, their constitu-tional rights.

ional rights.

Mr. Fillmore is associated with Mr. Donelson as andidate for the office of Vice President, who is candidate for the office of Vice President, who is a gentleman of respectable character and talents, but with very small political experience, and who, stih holding Democratic principles, and planting his claims upon the Know-Nothing platform, has nothing in his past history, or present position, to commend him to the regards of the Old-Line Whigs. With Mr. Buchanan is associated for the same office, John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, a gentleman of great purity of character, a conservative Democrat in principle, a firm supporter of the equal rights of the States, sound upon all the slavery issues, and possessed of manners as amiable as his talents are unquestionable.

ons of the platform proclaimed by th with portions of the parallel problems, I disagree. It as be admitted that the main question of adminative policy on which the Old-Line Whig and emocratic parties were divided, have been decided temocratic parties were divided, have been decided r deprived of all vitality. Both of the old parties now agree that the re enue shall be raised by imports and dufies, to such

stion. Both parties agree, that for national con ree and defence only, Congress may and sha istruct public works. Neither party now med nd fundamental idea which gained my support on the Whig party, was the conviction that it was the Whig party, was the conviction that it was more peculiarly the advocate and representative of that rational liberty, which, while it accords to the people every essential of freedom, should so curb the excess of Democracy as to maintain the rule of law and order, and the security of persons an property. I have thought that the Democratic party was inclined to deprive the Federal Government of some of its essential and clearly defined powers and particularly entrephing upon the just power. of some of its essential and clearly defined by and particularly entrenching upon the just power and weight of the judicial department. I was fearful of its progress in throwing every office, and particularly the judiciary, into frequent popular elections. I was afraid that it was too greedy for

udence and conservatism, but candor constrain e to say that, with some exceptions, our country

and the state that are a famore and my emis-confidence, and notwithstanding he has accepted he nomination of a new party with the declaration hat "it alone, of all the political agencies now ex-sting, is possessed of the power to silence the vio-ent and disastrous agitation (meaning the slavery estion) and restore harmony by its own example.

its discipline, it commenced in the darkest secret, and the most stringent oath bound obligations party discipline and government almost as stern as a military despotism. They have means of inter-communication, which enables the party to assem-

affiliated clubs, seeking to take possession of the Federal and State authorities.

So far as they seek to carry out the principle, that naturalized citizens only shall have the right of suffrage, I concur; and so far as they aim to extend the period of residence, before naturalization, so as to prepare the foreigner to study our language and our institutions, to vote understandingly, and to become part and parcel of us., I also concur. But in so much as they would debar a naturalized foreigner, or a native or naturalized Cathoominant party?

The bad effect of the Know-Nothing organization

York. His chances of getting the votes of the two latter, are by no means unpromising. With all the high and commanding claims of Mr. Fillmore, I have perceived no satisfactory evidence that he can get a solitary electoral vote in any one of the free States. His friends claims for him the State of New York, but since the fusion of the softs and hards, that is a very faint hope.

How does he stand in the slave States? It may be safely asserted that Mr. Suchanan will obtain all

the most debased barbarism and idolatry in Africa, and their reduction to slavery in America? Does the history of the world exhibit an equal number of laborers, white or black, who are so well fed, clothed and provided for, and, in short, who enjoy a greater amount of happiness? I very much question if a philanthropist with the purpose of devoting millions of dollars so as to produce the greatest new the state of that State of high character and influence of the state of the state of the state of high character and influence.

If the election should be thrown before Congress, as that body is now constituted, Mr. Fillmore can only carry Kentucky and Maryland.

It appears to me, that the great mass of conservative and wise men of all parties depreciate the election of our Chief Magistrate by Congress. It is an ulitmate mode of choice, which in every point of view should, if possible, be avoided. It is liable to party excitement, intrigues and convulsions, of which we are admonished by the past history of our government.

government.

If my calculation, of the relative strength of the If my calculation, of the relative strength of the candidates be an approximation to the accuracy, can the friends of Mr. Fillmore hope or expect, that the supporters of either Mr. Fremont or Mr Buchanan, with their preponderating forces, would yield to him the office of President? The usual law of majorities, would in such cases impose upon the Fillmore members of Congress from Kentucky, the duty of voting at once for Mr. Buchanan. Unless they so acted, their conduct would be held as factious. I cannot believe that the members of Congress from these States would still adhere to Mr. Fillmore and refuse to elect a President, nor can I harbor the sunthese States would still adhere to Mr. Fillmore and refuse to elect a President, nor can I harbor the supposition that they could support Mr. Fremont. Nor can I indulge the supposition that the friends of Mr. Fremont would surrender him, and cast their votes for Mr. Fillmore. This would be an alliance and fusion of materials so heterogeneous, as would stamp the whole as undisguised intrigue and corruption, and in that event, Mr. Fillmore's administration would be morally and politically pledged to anti-slavery.

anti-slavery.

Sin view of all these considerations, what does duty and patriotism demand of myself and those who affiliate with me in my opinions on the slavery

rho affiliate with me in my opinions on the slavery uestion?
Instead of waging a war with each other, the riends of Mr. Filimore and Mr. Buchanan should tand shoulder to shoulder, and endeavor, by all air and honorable means, to prevent an election by longress, which to both is full of danger, and to lect Mr. Buchanan, who is unquestionably the trongest candidate. For myself, these are the onsiderations which shall influence my conduct, as redicated upon the facts of the case as I believe hem to exist, and which are in accordance with ny political principles. I need not say that if, in the ground or quarrel between the North and South. The laws of nature fix the destiny of Nebraska, Minnesota, Oregon and Washington territories. No slave will, in all human probability, be taken to Utah, and New Mexico is not likely to have any attraction for Northern fanaticism. The Kansas controversy should be adjusted by authorizing the citizens settled there in good faith, to frame such a republican constitution as may be acceptable to them. ablican constitution as may be acceptable to them, ithout the interference of either the North or be South, which is a principle of compremise in accordance with the plainest dictates of justice and

le constitution.

If the people of the free States are not satisfied of covern themselves, but would also claim to ap-If the people of the free States are not satisfied to covern themselves, but would also claim to app priate to themselves the common property of the Union, and to regulate the domestic institutions nd the property of the slave States, it is time that the people of Kentucky should prepare for such a sad emergency. I have, however, an abiding good faith that the practical good sense of the North, and her devotion to this great experiment of free government, will incline her to treat her Southern sister States with equal justice, and leave them to work out according to their good pleasure, the great problem of African slavery.

Respectfully, R. HAWES.

Letter from "Conservative Mike."

KIDDVILLE, Ky., Aug 19, 1856. Mr. Haldeman:-Enclosed I send you a handill, concocted in a den of Know-Nothing rowdies. enned by a few loafing seamns who felt deenly astigated by my article in the Courier of the 9th. Suffice it to say that I know the things and could not so far compromise a sense of honor as to give hem a newspaper notice, which would be flattering o them. I would not taint my pen in so undignify ing a task as portraying their dirty characters. I in dispersing or reforming the scoundrels who the article fit so closely. It is to be deplored perceiving the vile character of these clans of row fies are not quick to quit their associations, and country, and their God. This posthumous handbill was mysteriously ushered into and circulated mean and dastardly character of its perpetrators is egs, the pet of tailors, and his socer, and their abet-or, known by his abdominal protuberance, don't keep dark, I will hoist a veil and truths unfold

ihat will make an ourrage in the bosom. If you will publish this, I will ask the forgiveness of your respectable readers for noticing these scoundrels, which I would not do, but to show the community what base and dastardly methods are employed to consummate their ends.

CONSERVATIVE MIKE. (We have seen the scurrilous hand-bill snoken of y our correspondent, and it is really a tissue of

luce dealer, vesterday purchosed the product of two crops of potatoes, for shipment to New Orleans, about 5,000 barrels, to be delivered in this city during the month of September. This is an imporant sale, and fully establishes the price. The crop

Advices from St. Louis, from a reliable so present the potato crop as very fine, with sales at \$1 75 and \$2 00 per bbl., for shipment. In New York, on the 22d, sales of notate

will be a very short one in this region.

nade at \$2 121 per bbl., for whites, and \$2 75 for presented good, with sales at \$2 50 and \$2 75 per

19th says:

produced a second growth, and caused the your boils to shed off, and many of the older boils ne the ground to begin to rot. Since those rains, the worms are greatly multiplied, and their fearf ravages are extending.

ACCIDENT.-We regret to learn that yesterday he has suffered greatly in conseque

BY TELEGRAPH. Later From Europe.

Halifax, Aug. 26.—The steamer Niagara waverpool dates to the 16th, arrived last night. SECOND DISPATCH .- The affair respecting the sland of Serpents was a mountain made f.om a

Accounts of the crops throughout Great Britain re favorable, and the yield will be fully an average The Niagara reached port about 9 o'clock last evening.

The Hermann sailed from Southampton on the 12th, and the City of Manchester for Philadelphia left Liverpool the same day. The Canadian from Quebec, arrived out on the 14th. The Persia made the run from New York to Liverpool in less than

the run from New York to Liverpool in less than nine days.

ENGLAND.—In every part of the kingdom, contractors are suspending all but the most pressing of the public works.

France.—On the Emperor's fete day a grand mass was celebrated at Notre Dame in presence of all the dignitaries of State, and the Te Deum was sung in all the churches. At the theatres people were amused with dramatic representations of recent military events, while there were, in addition, games, balloon ascensions, and concerts, and the evening closed with an illumination of Paris and grand displays of fireworks.

Another movement has been started by the Orleanists.

Despatches from Paris state that the Duchess of Despatches from Paris state that the Duchess of Vricans, Count de Paris, Duke de Chartres, and M. Gers have left Hamburg for Ostend in consequence f dispatches from Eugland.

Marshal Pelissier has been raised to the title of Duke of Malakoff, with a pension of 109,000 per

annum.

Spain.—A report prevails, needing confirmation however, of disturbances at Cadiz while disarming the National Guard, but excepting this the disarming was going on everywhere quietly. A government steamer, loaded with provisions, had been despatched to Madeira.

The choicra was increasing at Lisbon.

Italy—It was reported in Paris that the report-

Italy.—It was reported in Paris that the report-Insurrection in Naples was untrue.

LIVERPOOL. Aug. 15.

Cotton— arket unchanged, with a moderate demand; sies for the week amount to 37.000 bales, including 2.000 ales to speculators; sales on Fr day of 6,000 bales, including 1,200 to speculators and exporters. Quotations—Orsans fair 7d, do middline 63-lid.

The Manchester market is unchanged. The Manchester market is unchanged. Flour—Is without change in price, the demand being colerate; Good Ohio 53231s, Southern 352a another circular unders Southern at 22a. Western Chand 25-331s. Under Southern at 25a, western than a 25-31s. Under Southern at 25a, western than a 25-31s. In the price, it is quoted at its 9169s, white 98 600 life did the trace, it is quoted at its 9169s, white 98 600 life 6d. Corn—Has advanced 6d; demund confined to the wants the home trade, and the supply in market is small; settern white 11sa21scl, mixed 39:64-631s.

The weather has been favorable for agricultural purposes, and the accounts from the prain crops are genally 30d.

ork—Is a trifle lower. acon—Is also a trifle lower; shoulders for retail 40s

a-Market firm at previous quotations. Barring & quote bar and rails in Wales at £523 58, Scotch pig asgow at 735 6d. LONDON MONEY MARKET.

QUEBEC, Aug. 24.—The steamship North American arrived here this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 13th, which is four days later than previous-The Cunard steamer Niagara arrived out on the

The Canard steamer Niagara arrived out on the 11th.

The London papers notice certain extraordinary statements in circulation at Paris respecting affairs at the Tulleries, and call on the Emperor to stop the calamny. The following paragraph from the London Star siludes to the above:

"There are some very unhappy rumors floating all over Paris about the state of things at the Tulleries, which we sincerely hope are entirely without foundation. Moreover the statements gather strength and are repeated from day to day. Now that the Emperor has returned to Paris, it ought to be his first duty to bring the authors of these calamnies to justice. The Legitimatists and Republican parties in Paris, without doubt, take care that the stories do not lose any of their exciting interest by repe-

not lose any of their exciting interest by repe-The latest intelligence from the French barvest says that it has terminated in the South of France and is proceeding in the Central and Northern districts. It has proved inferior beyond the G ronna and along the banks of the Rhine, middling between Garonna and Loire, but magnificent in every part porth of the Loire.

tween Garonna and Loire, but magnineent in every part north of the Loire.

London, Aug. 12.—The great piano-forte manu-factory of Messrs. Brodwood & Sons is now on fire, and v.ry little hope entertained of saving any por-tion of the valuable stock contained in the build-

Marseiles.
Latest advices from Madrid simply state that there is nothing new, but report that quiet prevails throughout Spain.
Espartera has taken amicable leave of the

me of his Ministry. dressing accounts are received from Madrid in

accountries at Paris in relation to the rights of arbitration.

Advices from Maderia bring distressing accounts the ravages of the oholera. In Funchal alone are had been 5,000 cases of cholera and 1,500 aths out of a population of 28,000. There was a

Foreign Commercial.
BY THE NORTH AMERICA

Later from California and Nicaragua.

New Orleans, Aug. 27.—The steamship Gran has arrived with dates from San Francisco to

ha has arrived with dates from Sau Francisco he 5th inst.

The Vigil-nee Committee is still in power. July 19th, the committee hung Joseph Hetherington for the murder of Dr. Sancal a few days previous; also Brace, for a murder a year ago. Judge Terry is

Hopkins has recovered.

Several attempts have been made to fire San Fransco and Sacramento.

A fire occurred at Nevada; loss \$2 000,000.

The failure of Palmer, Cook & Co., to pay the tate and city coupons created a feeling of indignation throughout the State. The State Treasurer

nsul at Leon. Salizar has been captured, convicted of trea Salizar has been captured, convicted of treason nd shot. Several natives were shot at Masaqua for reason. Letters were found on Salizar which aused the dismissal of the British Consul at Leon. San Francisco papers say that Walker will receive 00 recruits by the next steamer.

Another revolution in Costa Rica has been put

Arrival of the Daniel Webster

Fillmore Meeting.

CINCINNATI, August 27th, P. M.—The Fillmore procession here this afternoon is estimated to have seen a mile in length. A mass meeting was organized at the wharf to-night; also in Covington and Newport, opposite. Speaking at the various tands. A torchlight procession parades to-night.

Later from Mexico. New Orleans, Aug. 26.—By the arrival of the Texas we have Vera Cruz dates to 22nd.—She arrived at quarantine. The country is tolerably quiet. The Indians in the northern part of the State are committing fearful rawages. Vidauri has taken advantage of the fact to call the people together at Zacateeas and offering his aid to defend them against the Indians. The Mexican government fearing the Tehnautence expedition were fill.

A large quantity of the cargo of the Manilla was

XXXIVTH CONGRESS-EXTRA SESSION.

Monday's Proceedings.

Washington, Aug. 25.—Senate.—Mr. Well r gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to abrogate sertain laws enacted by the Legislature of Kansas. It is the same as the 18th section of the Senate bill, abolishing test of voters and providing for the freedom of speech and freedom of the press, and the security of the people in person and property, in accordance with the Constitution, &c.

A message was received from the House announcing the death of Mr. Meacham, a member of the House from Vermont.

louse from Vermont.

Messrs. Foote and Douglas spoke briefly. The Messrs. Foote and Douglas spoke briefly. The usual resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Foote dwelt with eloquence on the learning and public and private character of the deceased who was removed hence, aged 46 years, and traced the poor orphan boy from the Cabinet maker's shop to the high position he occupied at the time of his decease.

Mr. Douglas, born in the same county with Mr. Meacham, and acquainted with him in early life bore testimony of his honesty and elevated charac

ter.
Resolutions of respect were adopted.
The Senate then adjourned.
Washington, Aug. 25.—House.—Greenwood of Arkansas, Robbins, of New Jersey, and Brenton of Indiana, hitherto absent, appeared in their seats to-day.
Mr. Clingman asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Sergent at Arme to arrest and bring

directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest and bring before the bar of the House all such members as are absent from the city, and the Clerk of the House to assent from the city, and the Clerk of the House to cause copies of the resolution to be telegraphed to the capital of each State and have the same published in two papers of the largest circulation of each State, the expense to be paid out of the contingent fund.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, objected, on the ground that the rules afford ample remedy to compel attendance of absentees.

endance of absentees.

Mr. Clingman moved a suspension of the rules in order to introduce his resolution. Motion disagrees o-yeas 87, nays 99. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, announced the dece-Mr. Morril, of Vermont, announced the decease of James Meacham and passed an eulogy on the public and private character of the deceased and submitted the usual resolutions of respect to his

memory.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, also paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased, whom he claimed as a friend and acquaintance of a quarter of

Mr. Etheridge said his heart vielded a ready re-

ear of sympathy.

Messrs. Dickson and Giddings severally bore tes nony to Mr. Meacham as an honest statesman. A solution was adopted.

Tuesday's Proceedings.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Senate.—Mr. Critten-den asked leave to introduce a bill to alter and mend the Nebraska-Kansas act. Mr. Biggs objected to its reception, when Mr. Crittenden gave notice that he would introduce the Mr. Weller introduced the bill of which he gave

Mr. Weller introduced the bill of which he gave notice yesterday to abrogate certain laws enacted by the Le-islature of Kansas.

Mr. Weller observed that he was willing to do all in his power to obviate existing difficulties. The House had in a different form expressed their dissent from the laws of the Kansas Legislature, and he agreed with that body that some of those laws violate not only the organic act, but the Constitution of the United States. He was therefore anxions to wine those objections to wine these objections of the Senate. ense should receive proper sustenance. If such bill be passed he thought there would be no difficu y in passing the army appropriation bill.

Mr. Big s desired that the bill be refered to the

ommittee on Territories, but withdrew his motion to enable Mr. Wilson to offer an amendment, by adding a section declaring null and void the 151st chapter of the laws of Kansas, being the act to punish offences against slave property, together with such other provisions of said laws as recognize or protects the property as logalized institution in the such other provisions of said laws as recognize or protect slavery as a legalized institution in the Territory, together with all the provisions to establish official oaths other than those specified in the organic act, or which require any test with regard to slavery and the fugitive slave law, to be applied to attorneys and jurors, or which suspend the right of habeus corpus, or which allow any other than actual residents of that Territory to vote, or which allow jurors to be selected in any other manner than by lot, or which punish citizens of the Territory by chaining them together and exposing them

ant. Bayard regarded al., weller soll of nonreeffect than a declaration of rights, and as such he
could vote for it; but under no circumstances could
he sanction any proposition which would bring him
into conflict with the Judiciary, or their action. As
to the legality of particular laws—he could never
consent to any proposition to modify or restrain the
power vested by the Constitution in the Execntive. the was ready to admit, at the same time, some of the laws of Kansas were shocking to the moral sense of the community, and some which invaded national rights. Such laws he was willing, by a

ples of constitutional legislation.

Mr. Mason voted for, and approved of the bill passed in May, 1854, to organize the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, because it gave the people the right to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way.

measure they knew to be obnoxious to the Senate upon almost every one of the appropriation bills, and insisted upon it, to the defeat of the one making provision for the support of the army. He would move to lay on the table every proposition of that kind until those who were endeavoring to carry into effect their revolutionary purposes should be reduced to submission and be forced to desist from their efforts to averture the covern.

ment. After the army bill was passed, it it should pass at all, he would listen with great respect to such propositions and deliberate upon their propriety, but never until then would he entertain the subject for a moment. He moved the bill and amendment be tabled.

Mr. Weller urged him to withdraw the motion as he wished to week on the subject, and Mr. Mason.

equiesced.

Mr. Weller said he was one of the last Senators

did not choose to wait for the judgment of the Judiciary, but wanted to wipe them out at once. Mr. Butler regarded it as a subject which was somewhat delicate to meddle with, and thought the attempt to legislate would involve us in greater difficulties than those now existing. If the laws were unconstitutional they were void without an act to declare them so, and the proper tribunal would settle all those questions. He had duprecated the idea of holding out anything like concession to the House.

Brown presented a similar line of argument. He

House .- Mr. Simmons, from the select committee

Mr. McMullen.

The reports were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed and the committee discharged.

Cincinnati, Aug. 25, M.—The pork warehouse of Wilson, Eggleston & Co. was partially burned.

The reports were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed and the committee discharged.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, wove that the House adjourn, but withdrew the motion at the request of Mr. Letcher, who said as assaults and batteries are grave matters, he wanted the facts in this case to go to the world.

Mr. McMullen.

The reports were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed and the committee discharged.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, wove that the House adjourn, but withdrew the motion at the request of Mr. Letcher, who said as assaults and batteries are grave matters, he wanted the facts in this case to go to the world.

Pittsburg, Aug. 27.—The Democratic County Convention nominated Wilson McCaudless for Congress, Hon. H. Hempburn, for State Senator, and Hon. S. Jones, Augustus Hartige, Thos. Hart, Sam'l Smith, and T. B. Patterson, for the Legislature.

Great unanimity prevailed. Resolutions were passed recommenning Col. Black for Governor, and approving the Cincinnati nominations and platform.

Sterling exchange firm at 9%.

The reports were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed and the committee discharged.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, work Central 85%; Read-ng 86.

New York Central 85%; Read-ng 86.

Stocks are firm. Cleveland and Plitsburg 58%; Cleve-land. Columbus and Cincinnati 102%; Eric 61%; Michagan Smith, and T. B. Patterson, for the Legislature.

Great unanimity prevailed. Resolutions were passed recommenning Col. Black for Governor, and approving the Cincinnati nominations and platform.

Steeling 1888.

The reports were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed and the committee discharged.

Hon. S. Jones, Aug. 27.—The Democratic County Stocks are firm. Cleveland and Cincinnati 102%; Eric 61%; Michagan Smith, and T. B. Patterson, for the Legislature.

Great unanimity prevailed. Resolutions were p

Southern men have been charged with being ex-table and irritable, and he wished those reports ad evidence sent to the North to show that South in men are remarkably forlearing in matters of is character. He offered a resolution which was copined with behavior. s character. He offered a resolution which wa verteed with laughter, and referred to the Com-tice on Printing, that 10,000 extra copies of the cort and evidence in the case of Simmons for an

report and evidence in the case of Simmons for and on behalf of Granger vs. McMullen be printed for the u-e of the members of this House.

Mr. Letcher asked, as the other side were so willing to censure my colleague, why do they not introduce a resolution against Mr. Granger? (laughter) Mr. Harris of Md., made an unsuccessful effort to proceed at once to consider the unfinished business of last season. The House refused by 42 majority to adjour, and by two majority to adjourn and by two majority the majority to adjourn and by two majority the majority to adjourn and by two majority the majority that the majority the majority that the majority that the majority that t jority to adjourn and by two majority refut the House as moved by Mr. Orr. Mr. an offered a resolution proposing to make proper eduction from the pay of members, who by reason f pairing off shall decline to act or vote in the louse. Pending the subject the House adjourned Wednesday's Proceedings.

Washington, Aug. 27, P. M.—Senate —The Senate proceeded to consider the bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Weller to repeal certain laws of the Legislature of Kansas.
Mr. Hunter stated that the Senate had already twice passed bills containing the same provision as Mr. Hunter stated that the Senate had already wice passed bills containing the same provision as his and sent them to the House, and they were here defeated because they contained other matters to which the House objected. While the Senate on he one hand is willing to repeal certain laws which hey believe contrary to the Constitution of the United States, the majority of the House would not consent to act thus partially unless they could at he same time repeal.

consent to act thus partially unless they could at the same time repeal a great many more of them. It was thus manifestly impossible that this bill could ever become a law and the only effect of coniouing to debate upon it would be to delay the action of the Senate. He would therefore move that this bill be laid on the table.

Mr. Weller asked him to withdraw that motion on allow him to make a few remarks, and Mr. Hungracouiseed. r acquiesced.

Mr. Weller stated that he had introduced his bill Mr. weller stated that he had introduced his bil without consultation with any of his political associates and regretted very much that he was not ustained by them in his desire to adopt a concilia ory course towards the House. While he enter ained great regard for their opinions, he was ompelled to differ from them in this matter. He was actuated by the desire to wise out of the control of th actuated by the desire to wipe out of thate book of one of the Territories, laws which

statute book of one of the Territories, laws which in his judgment were clearly unconstitutional, and at the same time, as Chairman of the Committee on Military affairs, he was anxious to do all in his power to facilitate the passage of the army appro-priation bill. He would compromise whenever it bould be done without the sacrifice of principle, but when he had brought forward his bill, actuated by these motives, he was not met by a spirit of con-conciliation on the other side of the Chamber. He had no exasperated feelings against the House, but the matter had not become a contest of physical endurance, and he was content to let things take durance, and he was content to let things take

Mr. Hunter removed his motion to lay the bill on he table. Agreed to; 28 against 11.

The Senate proceeded to consider the army bill Mr. Hunter stated that this bill was the bill upon which the two houses disagreed at the adjournment of last session. There ha! been three conferences upon it which were numeroessful, but although the greement to the Senate amendment, he was willing to give the House as many chances to vote on the question as they could have, and he therefore moved the Senate insist and ask another conference. He had no doubt of his parliamentory right to make this motion. He desired to take away all ground for the objection that the Senate had not shown a proper degree of courtesy towards the House. This would give the House two more opportunities to vote upon the question, and be unable to agree. When that fact should be reported to the House, there would still be another chance to take the vote on receding—thus, they would have ample time to

ver agree. Mr. Bell, of Tenn., said he should vote for the mo on of Mr. Hunter with great pleasure. He took the portunity to ask Mr. Cass, whether he understood om those letters which he had this morning caused be read, that there were at this time dist

Mr. Cass replied those were the latest official re-turns which had been read at the war department, and showed what had been the conduct of the miltary there.

As to the subsequent telegraph reports there night be some foundation for them, although it was very probable that the actual condition of things

as exaggerated. Mr. Bell said he had twice before been led to sup Mr. Bell said he had twice before been led to sup-pose that all the difficulties were terminated from information derived from the executive depart-ment and also from the officers in command in Kansasthat there were ample forces there to sup-press all disorder. Upon both occasions it turned but that he had been deceived again. If difficul-ities till exist there were apprecial metallic and the second than by lot, or which punish citizens of the Territory by chaining them together and exposing them to labor on the public, or causing balls and chains of the Rune. Manual than by lot, or which punish citizens of the Territory by chaining them together and exposing them to labor on the public, or causing balls and chains of iron to be attached to them.

London, Aug. 12.—The great plano-forte manufactory of Messrs. Brodwood & Sons is now on fire, and very little hope entertained of saving any portion of the valuable stock contained in the building.

It also farther declares it to be the deliberate opinion of Congress, that all persons under arrest in the Territory, under indictments for treas. In the Territory, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next, at which time, all persons who were actual bona fide residents of the Senator from Virginia for another committee of conference on this bill.

Mr. Clayton was glad to hear the motion of the Senator from Virginia, but thought it would have been much better to start right, and pursue a straight forward course, than to go wrong and have to back out. The majority of the Senate were wrong the other day when they undertook to adhere to their disagreement on the bill, one precise pointment ordered by the Governor. A delegate to Congress shall also be chosen. Also, Sheriffs, Pro-

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, moved a call of the

the House, was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, that the House for

St. Louis, August 27.—A letter to the Republi an, dated Palermo, Kansas, August, 22, states tha the mail carrier is in from Lecompton and Law rence and reports Col. Titus at the latter place suf

take any measures to put down the disturbances in the country, and says the militia may fight it on among themselves.

nave gone directly over the span.

esota, has been approved by the Secretary of ced.

Col. Summer has a brief leave of absence. He has not yet responded to the demand of the Secretary of War for explanations relative to his late

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER, WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 27. WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 27. 5
The market continues quite dull and inanimate in all departments, though prices of Flour, Grain Produce, Groceries and Tobacco are all maintained. The foreign news centinue to report the crops in excellent condition, with prospects of sbundant supplies of all kinds of Grain. Notwithstanding the restrictions to navigation our millers have large supplies of Flour, and are daily shipping off large quantities to Cincinnati and New York, where prices are well sustained. The prices of Sugar are fully maintaiue l, with but small stocks, the imports this season being fully one-third less than the receipts of the previeing fully one-third less than the receipts of the previ- Is steady. Whisky-Firm at 33c. ous. The supplies of Molasses show a considerable in

reights to the highest rates.

BAGGING AND ROPE—The market is firm, and stocks supplies light, with sales during the week of 200 pieces

n factories.

BATTING—Scalce, with sales at 11a12½c.

BRAN, MEAL AND SHIP STUFF.—We quote su sales of bran at \$7@\$10 per ton, with sales of shipstuff and shorts at \$14@\$18 totrade, and \$21 at retail. Cornneal has been maintained, with small sales at 70a75c, and 60a65c CANDLES-We quote Star Candles at 24a 25c, with the

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS .- Stocks light, and we quote Cotton, ordinary to low middling at 8a9% cents, and good middling Alabama at 10a10% cents. The stock of Yarns is light, and prices are maintained. Sales of No. 5. 6 and 700 at 9a10c; and 11c per dozen in small lots, and at %c less to the trade. t %c less to the trade.

CHEESE—Western has advanced, with sales in lots a COOPERAGE-Flour Barrels in demand at 35a40c. Ba-

con Casks at \$2. Tieroes at 65a75c. Lard Kegs at 50a66c.

FEATHERS—We quote from the country at 41a42c; good shipping lots 43a45cts.

FLOUR AND (GRAIN — The market has fluctuated somewhat, and early in the week Flour declined, with sales in lots at \$5 40 to \$5 75, for common brands; also sales through the week of 100 bbls at \$5 60a5 65; 275 bbls mixed brands at \$5 50a5 75. Sales of Wheat at \$1a1 05a1 10 for red and white with a good demand. Sales of 250 bushels ear Corn, from wagons at 55c. 260 sacks 0ats at 45x50 cts, Barley in demand at \$125a1 30. Rye is wanted at 58a66c. Moderate, sales of Flour at \$5 50a5 75, and \$6 00 for choice. Sales of 1,000 bushels red Wheat at \$1; soles of white, \$1 05a1 10. A sale of 400 sacks ear Corn at 60 cts from store. Oats in demand at 50c. Rye has advanced, with light receipts and a good demand for prime seed. FRUIT—Sales of prime Layer Raisins at \$4 50a5 00; sales of Dried Apples at \$1 00a1 25. Peaches \$1 7a2 00 sales of Dried Apples at \$1 00a1 25. Peaches \$1 7a2 00 sales of Dried Apples at \$1 00a1 25. Peaches \$1 7aa2 00 sales in the sales of 500 bales; the demand at \$2 50a 50; sales of Dried Apples at \$1 00a1 25. Peaches \$1 7aa2 00 sales of Dried Apples at \$1 00a1 25. Peaches \$1 7aa2 00 sales in the sales of 500 bales; the demand at 50c. Rye has advanced, with light receipts and a good demand for prime seed. on Casks at \$2. Tierces at 65a75c. Lard Kegs at 50a60c. FEATHERS—We quote from the country at 41a42c; good ales of Dried Apples at \$1 00a1 25. Peaches \$1 7.a2 00 on Apples sell for \$2 2583 00 according to quality.

rade, and 111/2a12c for fair to prime; 30 bags i aguyra a 21-2a13c sales of Java at 16a18c. Sales of 35 hhds N.O Sugar at 34, 10a10% cts for fair to choice; 100 bbls doubl efined and C. crushed and powdered at 131/4 a13 1-2c. Mo refined and C. crushed and powdered at 13% a13 1-2c. Mo-lasses advanced, and now held at 57c; sales of Sugarhouse at 60a62c. Sales of Stierces Rice at 5 1-2c. GUNNY BAGS—Small lots sold at 13c. HAY—Scarce and in demand at \$20 per ton, from wharf, for prime Timothy; sales of small lots from store at \$22

nd the market has an upward tendency, with quotation of dew-rotted at \$170a175 per ton. HIDES—Saies of city Flint at 14c; city Cured Dry, Salt nd Flint at 13c round—quotation:

IRON, NAILS, PIG-IRON AND LEAD-We quote b antity as follows: Stone-coal bariron 323%c; charcon 4%c; all other descriptions at the usual rates. Nail-%@7% cents. Sales of shot at \$2@\$2 10@\$2 15. JEANS AND LINSEYS .- Smallsales at 36@42c for Jea

LEATHER-Wequote LUMBER-The dealers in this city have estab

NAVAL STORES .- Oakum we quote at 18@10c. Ts NAVAL STORES.—Oakum we quote at [364]0c. Tar \$4 00@\$3.75 \$9 bbl. Rosin \$2 00@\$3 00. Pitch \$4 50. Turpentine 42@50 cents \$\tilde{gallon}.

OILS—We quote Linseed at 97ca\$1 per gallon from mill axd \$1 05a1 10 from store. We also quote Castor Oil at \$1 75 per gallon. Lard Oil dull at \$5c. \$perm Oil \$1 35@2 00; Tanner's Oil at \$25, \$26 and \$28 per bbl; Sales of white lead at \$2 25@\$2 40 perkeg. Putty 4a5c SEEDS--We'quote flaxseed new crop at \$1 60. We also ote Orchard Grass Seed at \$2a2 50. Clover Seed is quiet

ises Tuesday of 68 hogsheads, as follows: 2 hogshead

TALLOW .- Sales of Rendered at 9@9%c; sales

WENNESDAY, Aug. 27.
The Cattle market continues quiet, and prices for choice beeves are well sustained, extra lots commanding 3%c. gross. The receipts at the stockyards were 250 beeves, 200 hogs, and only 125 sheep and lambs. The supplies were

1-2cts gross, equal to 61-2a6% cts nett. Fair at 3a3% ct ross; and rough at 2@2% c gross.

quality, with light receipts. Lambs \$1 25a2 75 per he fruits of all kinds, are scarce. We quote Corn at 10g 15c per dozen. Choice table butter at 30a46c per b; fair buter 20a35c. Fresh beef is selling at 9a10c for choice cuts and 6a8ct for all others; dressed hops 6a7cts per 1b New pontatoes are quite scarce at \$2 50a\$3 00 per bushel. Chickens \$2 00a\$3 00 per dozen. Ducks \$3a\$4 50

er dozen. Eggs 10a15c per dozen.

ADDITIONAL SALES.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27, M.
Flour—Is quiet, with lower tendency; sales at \$5.85.
Wheat—Sales of white at \$1.2521.26, red \$1.13. Whisky;
Is unchanged. Molasses—Is active at 55c. Sugar—Steady
at 9%@0c. Coffee—Active at 11@11%c. CINCINNATI, Aug. 27, W

NEW YORK, Aug. 27, M.

Flour—Is drocoing; with sales of 5,500 bbls at \$7 25 for Southern, and \$7 3068 for extra brands. Wheat—Is deoping, with sales of 25,000 bushels at \$13 for Southern red and \$1 55 for Southern white. Corn—Is also drooping sales of 36,000 bushels at 61c. Mess Pork—Is buoyant; with sales of 1,100 bbls at \$19 25@19 31. Beef—Is firm. Lard;

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27, M. Flour-Market is quiet, with but little inquiry for expo and prices are firm, without sales; good and superfine fresh brands are held at \$6 75; old stock \$6 25@6 50, and extra at brands are neid at \$6.75: old stock \$6.25:46.50, and extra at \$6.75:47.57, with a limited but steady demand for the supply of the city trade, \$8:49.50 for fancy brands. Rye Flour; Isdull and held nominal at \$3.50. Corn-meal—Scarce and held at \$3.50 for fresh Pennsylvania. Wheat—Is in more active demand with a moderate supply and prices are unchanged; sales of about 6,000 bushels fair to rime new Sout'ern red, at \$1.50@1.55, and 2,000 bushels white on private terms. Rye—Is in fair demand and steady; sales of 3,000 bushels Pennsylvania at 75c. Corn—Is in good demand, without change in price with sales of 40,000 bushels prime Southern yellow at 63%-68c per bushel, and a lot damaged at 58@60c. Oats—Are in limited request and steady; sales of 1,200 bushels old Pennsylvania at 40c and some new at 59c. Bark—Is in demand and wanted at \$30c perce Clover-seed—Is in limited request at \$8.75@9 25 per 64 lbs. Whisky—Is duller, with but little doing! small sales of bible at 34@55c and huds at 36c. small sales of bbls at 34@35c and hhds at 34c. BALTIMORE, Aug. 27, M.
Flour-Is dull; sales of Howard street and City Mills at

\$6 50. Wheat -Is also without change; sales of white at \$1 57c. Whisky-Is unchanged. \$1 57c, Whishy—Is unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27, P. M.

Flour—The market is but feebly sustained; small sales at \$3 85@595, but shippers are not; in market at this rate. Wheat—Receipts are light; sales of 800 bnshels white at \$1 25@126; 100 bushels red at \$1 13. Whisky—Is dull; no sales reported. Molasses—Are active; sales of 300 bbls at 50c; subsequently this rate was refused for round lots. Sugar—Sales of 40 hhds at 9%@10c. Coffee—Sales of 50 bags at 11@11%c.

pags at 11@11%c. New York, Aug. 27, P. M.

NEW YORK, Aug 26, P. M. Cotton—The market is du'l, with sales of 500 bales: the stemmer's news having had no effect upon the market Flour—Is drooping, with sales of 9,500 bbls at \$6 30@6 35 for On'o. Wheat—Is irregular; sales of 2,500 bushels at \$1 60 for choice Western red. Corn—Is dull. with a declining tendency; sales of 60,000 bushels Western mixed at 60@65c and white at 67@70e. Pork—Is easier but not quotably low er sales of 400 bbls mess at full prices, and prime at \$17 er sales of 400 bbls mess at full prices, and prime at \$17 at 8. Beef-Dull, with a moderate business at previorates. Lard-lafirm; sales of 250 bbls. Bacon-ls dull 11½c; ha.as 9½c, and shoulders 8½c. Tallow-Is active sales of 150,000 bounds at 11½c, c sh. Whisky-Is droing; sales of 1,200 bbls at 33½c. Coffee-Is heavy; sales 100 bags Rio. Sugar-Is dull; sales of 300 hhds Orlean Molasses-Firm; sales of 100 bbls New Orleans. Lines Oll-Is active; sales of 1,000 gallong at \$1.05. Iron-Firest 100 bags Rio. Oil-Is active; sales of 21,000 gallons at \$1 05. Iron-Fire

small sales Scotch pig at \$31 50@32 per ton NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26, P. M. Cotton—Sales to-day 225 bales at 10½@10%c for old mid ling, and 12%c for new. Sugar—9c. Gunnies—Held a

The Great Russian Remedy.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

"Every mother should have a box in the children one handy in case of accidents to the children Redding's Russin Salve. It is a Boston remedy of thirty years standing ad is ecommended by physicians. It is a su dispeedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Fe is, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; fo Prozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Pracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts and Flesh Wo is a most valuable remedy and cure, which e testified to by thousands who have used it in be testified to by thousands who have used it in tity of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty year. In no instance will this Salve do an injury, or iterfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is mafrom the purest materials, from a recipe broug from Russia—of articles growing in that country and the proprietors have letters from all class elegations, physicians see centains, nurses a clargy men. and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves and recommend it to others. Redding's Russia Salve is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrappor. Price, 25 cents a Box. REDDING & CO., Proprietors.

R. A. Robinson & Co., Bell, Talbott & Co., Lou isville; Scribner & Devol, New Albany.

an2 deod&wly city with the certainty of finding here as good a ROGERS'S STEEL TOOTH CULTIVATO parket and as liberal salesmen as there is in America, and when selecting their stock, they should recollect that no article sells faster and gives more satisfaction to their customers than orter's Oriental Life Liniment, which is the est known remedy for such diseases as requires an external application in man or beast. Principal Depot 327 Main street, Louisville, Ky., and sold by all the wholesale druggist in the city.

Hoofland's German Bitters. Certificate of Ralph Luts, Esq., Edi or "Spiri Times," Ironton, Ohio. IRONTON, October 30, 1854. Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir: The Bitters are in great demand.here. In addition to the quantity soid by Moxley & Barber, your agents, the two other stores sell more of them than any other medine. I find they are much used by cine. I find they are much used by convalescen fever patients to rebuild their broken constitutions. I have used during the last summer, in my ow family, four bottles. They were recommended to me first by a neighbor, at a time when my syster was much debilitated from the effects of a sever Bilious Fever. They gave me an appetite, and restored a tone and vigor to my whole system. Is

Respectfully yours, See advertisement. Holloway's Pills and Ointment. re safe and certain remedies for Salt Rheum, Scrofula, ernally and penetrating the pores, the other internally

and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists at 25c., ake, and \$1 per box or pot. FARM FOR SALE. The undersigned, as Executor of Anna I ceased, offers a small Farm for sale. The try-two acres of ground, about fifty of whit tivation, balance well timbered. It lied, on the Shepherdsville plank road, as

SEVENTEEN ACRES GROUND

STEWART'S STOMACHIC BITTERS : DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR

And for sale by STEWART, MILLER & C.
J. S. MORRIS & SON,
SUTCLIFFE & HUGHES,
And by Druggists generally.

WANTED.

Second Fall Sale of Dry Goods at Auction, by Catalogue, on three months' credit. ON WEDNESDAY, Sep. 3d, commencing at 9% o'clock we will offer at Public Auction, by Catalogue, on a

> r2% per cent. discount for cash.
> GOWDY, TERRY & CO.,
> Auctioneer LIST OF SALES.

NEW FALL GOODS FIRST PREMIUM. PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

By Express and River. DURKEE, HEATH & CO., are now opening their immense stock of Fall Goods, embracing every variety of DRY GOODS, 'ARPETING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. All of which will be sold cheaper than New and elegant styles of Fall Silks; Hich Black Brocade Silks;

sich Black Brocale Stiks;
All prices of the best makes of plain Black Silks;
All prices of the best makes of plain Black Silks;
Plain and Printed Merics, all cas mere;
Do de do all Wool D laimes;
Double fold Black Delaines;
Black Bombazins, Curtain Cloths, and Black Lusters;
Striped Poplins and Argentines;
French. English and American Prints;
All qualities and colors of Wool Plannels;
All qualities and colors of Wool Plannels;
Bitled Embrosituations of Curtains; French. Emigrates and colors of Wool Finances, All qualities and colors of Wool Finances, Embrodered Curtains, Muslins in large varieties; Rich Embrodered Lace Curtains; Homery in all varieties for Ladies, Gents, Misses and

Plain and Embroidered Lace Handkerchiefs; also, Silk Handkerchie.

We shal sell all the best brands of American Prints at 16 cents a yard throughout tha season. Customers will find daily arrivals of New Goods at our Counters 25 per cent, cheaper than at any other house in the c ty.

au28daw 107 Eourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

Edition for the Million --- Now Ready. LIVES OF BUCHANAN & BRECKINRIDGE

Address

145 Main street, Cincineati,
au27d1&w4

MORTON & GRISWOLD, Louis

BLEACHED COTTON—

10 cases, assorted brands, Bleached Cotton;
15 do Bleached Drinings;
16 do Bleached Drinings;
17 do Bleached Drinings;
18 do Bleached Drinings;
19 do Bleached Drinings;
19 do Bleached Drinings;
19 do Bleached Drinings;
10 do Ble SATINETTS—75 cases Satinetts, assorted qualities;
20 do Kersey's do;
Just received and for sale by JAMES LOW & CO., aut5d&w 418 Main street

PLAID LINSEY'S—50 cases Plaid Linseys just rece ed and for sale by JAMES LOW & C., 412 Main street CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES—
130 pieces Cloth, assorted colors;
250 do Cassimere do;
Just received and for sale by JAMES LOW & CO.,
au25 d w 418 Main street A PRON CHECK-25 cases, assorte 25 bales Hickory

A 25 cases, assorted; 25 bales Hickory Shirting; Just received and for sale by JAMES LOW & CO... au25 d&w 418 Main stree REFINED SALTPETER-3,000 pounds refined Sa petre, for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., au25 d&w REFINED BORAX-1,000 pounds refined Borax, it sale b. au2idaw R. A. ROBINSON & CO BRIMSTONE-20 bbls Brimsfone, for sale by au25-d&w R. A. ROBINSON & CO. XTRACT LOGWOOD-50 boxes Extract Logwood La for sale by au25 R. A. ROBINSON & CO. POSIN SOAP-200 poxes No. 1 family Soap, for sale h VARNISHES-25 bbl. Copal, Japan, Coach. &c., fo sale by au25 R. A. ROBINSON & CO. CASTILE SOAP-30 boxes Castile Soap, for sale by au23 d&w R. A. ROBINSON & CO. CANARY SEED-25 bushels Canary Seed, for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

PEPPER & SPICE—
23 bags Pepp. 7;
26 do Alspice; for sale by
au25 daw
R. A. ROBINSON & CO. SPANISH WHITING—75 bbls Spanish Whiting, fc LAW NOTICE.

I ENRY PISTLE has returned to the Bar and formed it a partnership with BLAND BALLARD. Eng. They will practice in the Courts at L. uisville, and in the Federal Court at Frankfort, and attend to cases in the Court of Appeals, from any part of the State.

Office on Centre street, opposite the Court Heuse. and disk wo TAXES! TAXES!!

o'clock every morning. aug7 dlm&w4 W. S. D. MEGOWAN, S. J. C. WANTED. BARLEY! BARLEY!! THE highest market price will be paid for Sarley at T. NOLL's City Brewery, Sixth street, between Mai and Water, Louisville, Ky. jy29d m&w4 Atkinson High School for Young La dies,

CALL and pay your State Taxes for 1856, now due.
will be found in my office, at the Court Hease, till

Announcement, containing all necessary incomanional be betained by calling at the residence of REV. J. ATKINSON AND LADY, aug 3 d12 & w2 * N. E. corner Green and Second size PAGS-2, 2 ½, and 3 bushel Stark Mills Seamless Bags for sale by MUNN & BUCHANAN, au22 d&w Louisville Seed and Agricultural Store. The Rise in the River.—The prospects of a rapid rise in the river has created quite a stir on Main street. Wholesale dealers are now armed

> SANFORD'S NO. 1 STRAW-CUTTERS; Negrees' uo: Earle'. Spring do; Sinclur's do, all sizes; Rochester do, all sizes; m store an for sal au22 MUNN & BUCH A VAN. POAD SCRAPERS, WHEELBARROWS, Lattocks and Pick-Axes in store and for sale by MUNN & BUCHANAN.

Watches, Jewelry, Silver AND PLATED WARES WM. KENDRICK'S roved make and styles of ca-

SILVER WARE.

de Table Cutlery. WM. KENDRICK. RAMSEY & BRO., DEALERS IN

ENGLISH, SWISS AND AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, FASHIONABLE JEWELRY, OPTIC GLASSES. SURVEYOR'S COMPASSES WATCHMAKEL'S MATERIALS, CLOCKS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS OF SILVERWATE, REPAIRING IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Call and examine.

St. Stanislas Preparatory College, SCOTT COUNTY, KY.,
WILL be opened the first week in September
is situated 3 miles from Frankfort, on the E

FLETCHER & BENNETT, By Gowdy, Terry & Co. DEALERS IN FINE JEWELRY. SILVERWARE AND

PLATED GOODS.

PARTICULAR attention paid to cleaning, repair and regulating Chromometer. Duplex, Lever, and L line Watches. This being a very important branch for business, the ulmost care will be given to it by ski my31d&w1yst 463 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth BOOTS AND SHOES. A. N. WHITNEY

WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES.

NO. 423 MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH, LOUISVILLE, KY.



promptly executed, and liberal discount made to MILLER, WINGATE & CO., urers of Farming Implements and Machines.

STEEL PLOWS.

O Jefferson County or Brinley Steel Plows, of our own make, and every one warranted, in store for sale by au28 MILLER. WINGATE & CO. GRAIN DRILLS. this day received a lot of Seymour's Grain These drills are considered the best in use.

MILLER, WINGATE & CO. FIRST PREMIUM.



SANDFORD'S STRAW-CUTTER

ay, for either hand or power count made to dealers. Orders promp in MILLER, WINGATE & CO., unacturers of Agricultural Implement

LITTLE GIANT CORN AND COB MILL.

FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

KENTUCKY Mechanics' Institute, IN LOUISVILLE, cing on the 30th of September, 1856. Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals,

and Diplomas

will addross

DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

FARR'S QUININE SUBSTITUTE. FEVER AND AGUE, OR INTERMITTENT FEVER.

OFFICE NORTH SIDE MAIN STREET. WM. H. GRAINGER, Agent, Manufacturer of Steam Engines and Machinery for Saw of Grist Mills, Coal Mines, Sc., &c., Cranks, Gudgons, Rag Irons, Saw Sides, Carringe Segments, Gotton Gin Segments, and Pinions, Car Wheels, Grate Bars, Mill Spindles, Mill Dogs and Strrups, always on hand. HOTCHKISS' REACTION WATER WHEELS HOTCHAISS AND A CONTROL OF A CO

rige assortment of Patterns indice.
tings made at the shortest notice.
W.M. H. GRAINGER, Agent,
LOUISVILLE, KY WINFIELD COTTAGE FOR

The Farm of the late Benjamin F. Cruichfield, on the Ohie river, in Boone county, Ry.,
in anown as "Winfield Cottage," is offered for
The Farm contains 154 acres, 100 in cultivation, its
inder well imbered. The improvements are a single
cottage with 11 rooms, good cellars, bath-room and
room, kitchen, wash-nouse, servants room, ice-house.

jy29d12&w4 Jefferson County Farm for Sale.

286 ACRES OF JEFFERSON COUNTY LAND FOR SALE

1 OFFER for sa e my FARM, lying on the waters
of Goose Creek, and immeniately on the Brownshocot and Jefferson Turnpike read, 3 miles from the
city of Louisville, in Jefferson county, Ky., containing 255 acres of first-rate Land, in a plata'e of cultivation, and we'll improved. On the premises there is a good

1,000 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

Address to Raleigh, Union county, Ky., mh21 d6&wtf FRED. Y. and JOHN S. GEIGER. VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT WE HAVE ON HAND ONE OF THE Largest and best Assortments of

WATCHES JEWELRY, SILVERWARE AND PLATED GOODS TO BE FOUND, Which we will take Pleasure in Showing.
WE ARE DETERMINED TO FURNISH THE Best Articles that can be got, in AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
JOHN KITTS & CO., Main St.

L. D. Sine's

Twenty-fourth Grand Gift Enterprise. THIRTEEN PRIZES OF AMERICAN GOLD RANGING FROM \$50 TO \$500 EACH THREE HUNDRED SPLENDID GOLD AND SILVER LEVER WATCHES.

Total Number of Prizes 1,500. WHOLE VALUE OF PRIZE 3, \$12,500. Tickets Limited to 15,000. D. SINE would announce to his patrons and others, that his Twenty-routh Grand Giff Enterprise will be drawn at St. Louis, No., on Monday, Sept. 15, 1856, which occasion one thousand six hundred dollars in American Gold, and \$10,900 worth of Jewelir will he dis-

LOCUST GROVE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE. LOUISVILLE, KY.
renth session of the Kentucky School
all commence on the first Monday
and continue four months. The p

o. Surgery. N. B. Marshall, M. D., Materia Medica and Th



F SALES.

I AM NOW receiving my Fall Stock of Boots and Shoes, and shall keep constantly in store a general assortment with a stantly in store a general assortment with the best goods manufactured in-the Eastern States, to which I would respectfully invited the Eastern States, to which I would respectfully solicited. No effort shall be spared to give the attention of country merchants generally. I will also give prompt attention to all orders for goods.

G. T. & CO., Anctioneers.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

OWEN'S HOTEL.

C nautt them by letter, as dead and their symptoms, &c. and their symptoms, &c. and their symptoms, &c. and all their symptoms, &c. all letters not containing a remittance must contain a letter stamp to pre-pay reply. Consultance of the All teters not containing a remittance must contain a letter stamp to pre-pay reply. Consultance of the All teters not containing a remittance must contain a letter stamp to pre-pay reply. Consultance of the All teters not containing a remittance must contain a letter stamp to pre-pay reply. Consultance of the All teters not containing a remittance must contain a letter stamp to pre-pay reply. Consultance of the All teters not containing a remittance must contain a letter stamp to pre-pay reply. Consultance of the previous form of all the set specific pay and rom 2 to 6 p. M., every day, except standard. All teters not containing a remittance must contain a letter stamp to pre-pay reply. Consultance of the previous form of the pay and rom 2 to 6 p. M., every day, except standard. All to 1 p. M. D. M. H. K. R. OT a CO.

A. M. to 1 p. M. D. H. H. R. R. OT a CO.

A. M. to 1 p. M. D. H. H. R. R. OT a CO.

Offices—No. 201 Wast Fourth street, Cincinnation, Offices—No. 201 Wast Fourth street, Cincinnation, Offices—No. 201 Wast Fourth street, Cincinnation, Offices—No. 201 Wast Fourth street, Cincinnati

WEEKLY COURIER

A CHARMING ORIGINAL STORY. PREPOSITION VS. PROPOSITION!

BY MRS. E. H. RUSSELL KAVANAUGH. [Written Expressly for the Louisville Courier.]

In a finely furnished room in the capital of the State were two young girls, both beautiful but differing in style. The delicate complexion and light glossy curls, together with the petit figure of Mary Obanan, contrasted strongly with tic sbrilliant beauty of the tall, queenly looking brunette, Anal el Shelby, as they stood togethe near a large window that overlooked a tastefully arranged yard, studded with "nature's ow

beautiful flowers." "What is the reason, cousin," asked Mary sh passed her hand caressingly among the dark braids that shaded the cheek of her companion what is the reason you will not marry James Compton? He is rich and handsome, and I know he loves you." A momentary blush suffused the :ace of the brunette, and gently pushing aside the tiny hand, and looking into the deep blu-

eyes of her cousin, she said: "Mary, we have always been friends, and my secrets have been yours, and I would not now withhold from you my confidence-yet, you will ar a when I tell you why I cannot consent to e he wife of Mr. Compton"-

· Well, do tell me-I am dying to know." "Oh, you extravagant little imp," said Anabe

smiling at Mary's impetuosity-"Dshaw! Anabel tell me, if you intend to, for wa have already been so long away from the parlor that mother will wonder where we are at." "There!" exclaimed Anabel, "you have saved me, perhaps, a long explanation-I will not mar-

ry Mr. Compton, simply because he is constantly committing in conversation the blunder you made And pray, to what blunder do you allude? inquired the unconscious Mary.

Why, sticking the little word at to the end o almost every question or sentence you utter." Mary looked confused. "I stand corrected," she said; "I have often thought of the careless habit you mention, and as often have determined

to break myself." "It is not strange, Mary, that you should fall into the common error, for I assure you, every third person I have met since my stay in Kentucky, indulges in this same careless habit. You do not know how it grated on my ear, at first, and in fact still does." Mary looked thoughtful for a mement, and then said-"Is this the only fault you find with Mr. Compton ?"

"And would you cast aside the love of a faithful heart for so simple a cause ?"

"I consider, Mary, that little things make up the sum of human bliss or misery. When I left Virginia to make my present visit, many of my friends prophesied that I would find a husband in Kentucky, and since my acquaintance with Mr. Compton, I have, sometimes, thought that the prophecy might be fulfilled. I have looked at fine features, lighted as they are with frankness and intelligence, and I have marked his graceful form, and the thought of presenting ich a delectable person to my circle of relativ and friends at home, would for the time thrill my bosom with pride; and then, this 'airy vision' world crumble and fall to atoms beneath the weight of that little word AT. You know, Mary, that I live in Richmond, and that fate has placed me amongst what is termed the 'upper ten,' and I confess my weakness, I could not endure to hear my husband commit this poor little blunder, and see the glances interchanged that would inevitably follow. But child, you look as if you were ready to cry! What is the matter?"

"I am ready to cry-I am so sorry! What is the reason people will act so? I was just think ing of James Compton, and his wealth, and his position, and his handsome person. He has been in the State Senate twice, and has actually such a 'catch.' Half the girls in Frankfort are dead in love' with him, and you could bear off the prize with so much ease, but for that miserable little AT!" Suddenly Mary's manner changed, and, bounding forward, she commenced humming a schottisch, and danced around the room.

At that moment Agnes Obanan, a little girl of ten years, entered the room-"Why, sister Mary! What are you and cousin Anabel thinking about? Mother sent me

waiting to see you at least five minutes."

"Where is he AT?" said Mary, looking mi chievously at Anabel. "He is at the parlor," replied Agnes, mimick ing her sister. "Our teacher says we oughtn't

to look for you. She says Mr. Compton has been

to say where is anything AT." "Really!" said Mary, still looking toward

Anabel, "your teacher must be a Virginiandid'nt she come from Richmond?" "Sister Mary, you know that Miss Charlton

come from New York; she says that the New Yorkers don't say at, like the Kentucky people. "And I presume she has come here to revolu

"No-she did'nt say that, all she said was, the it surprised her when she asked Judge ---- t patronize her school, he asked her where she taught at, and she told us not to say at, that

"I hope, Aggie, that you and Miss Charlt together will bring things straight! Ask her if she wants any new scholars-tell her that old Mr. Corpton has a son who wishes to learn to talk, so that he can visit in the first families of Virginia without making his friends ashamed of

"Mary!" said Anabel, a little severely, "if I did not know you so well, I would be angry, but you may cut as deep as you like, I will not recal

"Don't get mad with your best friend, cousin, said Mary-"I was fretted to think you would let such a little thing have so much weight; besides, you know that the Virginians, as a general thing, are so arrogant."

"You have forgotten what one of your Se tors said in a speech not long ago: 'That Frankfort was the biggest little place in the world." "Well! well!" said Mary, "we will lay aside

sparring for awhile, at least." The girls entered the parlor, and as Mr. Comp. ton advanced to mee; them, and escorted then to seats, with an ease and grace of manner unsurpassed, his face glowing with manly beauty

Mary turned a triumphant glance upon her Vir nia cousin. Anabel met the look without flinching. The unfortunate at was for the moment uppermost in her mind, Mr. Compton en tertained the ladies with his usual agreeable and even fascinating conversation for about an hour when he arose to leave. There was something resistible in the expression of his eyes, as he pre serted his adieu, that Anabel was beginning to feel ashamed of her prejudice. The spell, how ever, was broken by his saying to Agnes Obanan "Aggie, where is my hat at ?"

The child ran to the hat-rack in the hall, and returned in a moment with the article in her

An involuntary laugh burst from the grou and Mr. Compton, covered with confusion, and looking awkward for the first time in his life. bowed himself from the room.

and particularly, between him and Mary Obana there was an absence of restraint such as th quaintances. Her manner toward him wa th t of a sist r to an elder brother; he therefore telt no reluctance in approaching her to converse on a subject so near his heart as his admiration for Anabel Shelby.

On his next visit to Mr. Obanan's he found Mary alone in the parlor. She informed him that Anabel had gone to Lexington the day previous to spend a few weeks with her relations there. "I am very glad she is not here," said Comp

Mary, "for you must know that we have all ob ed your partiality for cousin Anabel."

"True! I do not deny that I admire Miss Shell by very much, and yet I am very glad she is not here this morning, for I was anxious to question you on some points concerning her. I am certain, Mary, that you are aware of my love for your cousin, and I believe, too, that you knew why she rejects that love."

"From the tell-tale expression of your face, an I suspected."

Mary's momentary embarrassment vanished, d, shaking back the light curls from her ingenuo is face, she said in her usual gay manner: ousin Anabel should not get married-you love

each other so well." "And do you think, Mary, that she loves me? "I know she loves you, but she would be ery angry if she knew I had told you."

'Then why does she refuse to marry me?' "The reason is so simple, I almost fear to

"For mercy's sake! Mary, end this suspense "Well, Mr. Compton, if you must know, and nothing else will do, the truth is just this: You have, in the presence of my high-born and accomplished cousin, committed the unpardonable sin of misapplying the little preposition AT !" "Mary!" exclaimed Compton, starting from s seat, while a look of astonishment crossed

is face. "Do not interrupt me, as I have commenced, will tell the whole story. You have at various imes been guilty of this gross blunder; for intance, the last time you were here, you very inocentiy inquired-'where is my hat at ?' Well, this is too much for the refined taste of Miss

Shelby !" "The nation it is?" muttered Compton "It is useless to grind your teeth, or bite you ails," said Mary, mischievously, "the only thin necessary on your part, is to correct the habit and Miss Shelby is yours.'

"And is this the woman I have loved so tru ?" soliloquized Compton, when an hour after s interview with Mary Obanan, he strove in the solitude of his chamber to drive the image he proud Virginia beauty from his mind. arow away a love like mine for such a cause; will banish her, together with her 'airs and graces,' from my heart, forever! Humph!" and he curled his lip scornfully: "A devilish pretty story, that because a fellow commits a grammati al error, he is to be hissed, and spit upon by a ntemptible Virginia aristocrat-a devilish pret-

But the effort to erase the impression Anab Shelby had made upon his heart was not so easy task, and at the expiration of a few weeks compton found his strong resolves gradually nelting under the sunshine of Anabel's smiles.

A short time after the incidents related above carred, we find Mary Obanan and her cousin nstalled for the season at - Springs. They were informed immediately upon their arrival that a masquerade and fancy ball was to ome off that evening.

"This is an agreeable surprise," said Mary, for to me, the very name of masquerade carries with it romance. I begin to think, directly, of gallant cavaliers, and fair ladies of the olden me, and grim castles, and a host of other things; ome, rouse cousin, and let us set our wits to work, and decide the characters we will assum at this grand affair."

"I shall throw myself on your decision, Mary, have so much confidence in your taste. You aust choose for me."

"Are you serious?" "Perfectly so."

"Well, my decision is soon made. I always had strong desire to see you arrayed as a bride. he wreath of orange blossoms would contrast so beautifully with your dark hair, and then the flowing veil! Mercy! I cannot wait until tonight;" and Mary clapped her hands in glee.

"Your wish shall be gratified," said Anabel, but in what character will you appear?" Before Mary could answer dinner was ounced, and no further allusion was made be ween the girls to the party.

It was night, and Anabel Shelby stood before the large mirror in her dressing room. Her servant, a true specimen of an old Virginia negro, was standing near, giving the 'finishing touch' the toilet of our heroine, with the ease a dexierity of a regular French waiting ma The confidence existing between Anabel and 'Aunt Debby' was strong and natural. The domestic had followed the tottering footsteps of her charge in infancy, and had watched her with a mother's care, as she bloomed into womanhood, and the entire delight of her life seemed to be

the service she rendered her young mistress. "Dare now chile, de ball is done wound, and you looks good enough to eat," said the sable ttendant, as she placed the snowy chaplet round the well-formed head, and arranged the mazy folds of the rich veil about the shoulders

of Anabel. "Oh, aunt Debby, you are such an old flatter er-you always think I look well."

"And you always does look well, honey; and ow if you don't caper round and rumple your skeerts, dey aint no dress in dat ball room gwine o beat yourn-but if Miss Mary's comin' in here efore you go down stairs, dey aint no tedin'-

"You should not speak so, aunt Debby, Mary

so kind." "Well chile, I know she's good hearted, bu den she wild as a deer-I never seed her match.' Just then a low knock was heard at the door Aunt Debby opened it with a sigh, for she expected to see the light form of Mary Obanan, but she started back as a decrepit old woman, bent with age, and trembling with fatigue, advanced a few steps into the apartment, and, addressing

Anabel, said in a feeble voice: "I saw a light in your room, and your beauti ful face, as I passed the window below, and I ventured to ask your charity-I have come a ong distance to-day, and am very hungry and

"How did you gain admission to this room it particular?" asked Anabel, "for it is one of the ost secluded on the grounds."

"Where there is so much show and glitter poor body like me can easy slip along withou

"Have you no home !" inquired Anabel. "Yes ma'am, but I'll have to travel many ong mile to get to it, and there's few that care for a starving fellow-creature."

Anabel took from her purse a gold coin, an approaching the mendicant, said : "Take thisyou are welcome, if it will be any service." The eggar raised her hand, and, pushing back her ood, and casting aside the mask that covered her face, disclosed the laughing eyes of Mary

"Keep your gold, cousin-I will say after this that if the Virginians are arrogant, they are also "Oh, you wild creature"-said Anabel-"ar

is this really the garb you have chosen for this "And why not?" said Mary-"If I could s sily deceive you, I will be safe with s'rangersthink it is so funny-oh the sport I will have

esting the liberality of my beaux! But, Anabel, draw closer to the light-mercy! how becoming your dress is-poor Jim Compton, how pity him!"

"Mary! Mary! how can you run on so?" and Anabel sighed.

"Why do you sigh, courin, I am sure Mr Compton is still devoted to you, and you are a great simpleton not to accept him, especially as he seems to have overcome the abominable little at. I have watched him, and he has positively not used it, or rather he has not misused it, for a month past. But dear me! He is waiting below for you, now. Go! I will join you in a short time"-and the light-hearted girl left the apartment.

the house and grounds at ----- Springs on the night in question. The ball room was brils liant with light and beauty. The various walks, arbors, terraces, gardens, &c., were illuminated and decorated, until it resembled more the resting place of fairies than the abode of mortals. Delightful strains of music floated on the air, mingled with joyous voices and merry peals of laughter. Amid this gladsome scene James Compton wandered, with the beautiful Anabel Shelby resting on his arm. Tender and loving must have been the words he breathed in her ear. for a warm blush mantled her cheek, and her bosom heaved with suppressed emotion. They urned into a shaded walk. Compton drew her hand to his lips. "Anabel!" he said, "why is it that you continue to reject me? Is it because you loubt my love ?"

"No! Mr. Compton, I never have doubted that-but-"-she hesitated.

Mary colored. Mr. Compton continued: do you not return my constant affection?"

Before she could reply, a mask in the dress of ary, I fear there is something more serious a gipsy girl, with a guitar slung carelessly across her shoulders, by a gay ribbon, entered the path they had chosen, and, approaching them, said: "Truly this is a night for lovers! Come, let me read your destiny by the moon's pale light," and "It is a great pity Mr. Compton that you and playfully catching Anabel's hand, she looked for nent scrutinizingly into the palm:

"Ah, lady, yours is indeed a bright fate. The idol of a happy home, with the luxuries of wealth-and above all, the homage of one faithful heart."

"This is indeed a bright picture," said Compton, as he smilingly held forth his hand-"Now what can you say for me?" The gipsy leaned forward, and cast her eyes upon the extended palm. She shook her head:

"I would rather not speak of your fate, young nan, crosses and disappointments often fill up the web of life." "You are, perhaps, no adept in your art," said

npton, in a tone of pique. "Every heart knoweth its own bitterness. said the gipsy, sadly.

"You are becoming too serious for the things und us," said Anabel, smiling: "Come! let us have a song," and she pointed to the guitar. The gipsy nodded assent, and as her fingers swept the chords of the instrument, with a masterly touch, she sung in a low, but clear and musical voice, the following stanza:

"A gentleman noble and great,
Loved a lady most beauteous and fair,
He wanted his warm love returned,
And his feelings he wished to declare;
He sought the dear girl of his heart—

Just because the poor lover said at Just because the poor lover said at! "Ch you witch!" exclaimed Compton, and leasing Anabel's arm, he sprang forward and tore the mask from the face of the singer. It

In a sweet, shaded bower she sat.

But his offer she treated with scorn

was Mary Obanan. "I hope you will both forgive me," said she but it was a pity this little matter should reain unexplained, when it presented so small a barrier to so much happiness. I am sure," sh ntinued, turning to Anabel, "my cousin wil thank me for correcting a trivial fault in the man of her choice"-and, looking at Compton, she

added, "of your forgiveness I am certain." "My forgiveness, Mary! Yes, from the bot com of my heart; but Anabel has not yet said she will be mine."

Mary lifted her eyes pleadingly to those of Ana-The next moment Compton's arm encircled th vaist of the Virginia beauty, and her head fel

"Oh! but she will-won't you cousin?" an

He was answered. A moment of silence, and then Mary Obana whispered to the 'happy pair'-"As the thing is settled, I would like to kno when the wedding will take place, and where i

inresistingly upon his shoulder.

will be celebrated AT!" "That must be left to Anabel," said Compton as I am never to be allowed to say at again." But as that lady cast a deprecatir g look upon ner lover, and parted her lips to reply, the an swer was (as the lawyers say) "quashed" by

Captain Priest on the "Vegetable Kingdom."

The term vegetable-sometimes -is probably derived from the pec liar long and pointed form of this description osculents, hence originally called wedge eatab then wegetables, and now refined into the pres

Annual flowering plants resemble whales, a hey come up to blow.

Flowers are very warlike in their disposition and are ever armed with pistils. As the human family, the lower portion of a

nts are radicles. They are migratory in their habits, for wher ver they may winter, they are sure to leave e spring; most of them very polite and full of

Like dandies, the coating of many trees in heir most valuable portion. Cork trees and boo heir most valuable portion. rees, for instance. Grain and seeds are not considered dangerou except when about to shoot.

Several trees, like watch-dogs,

nostly for their bark.

A little bark will make a rope, but it takes arge pile of wood for a cord. Though there are no vegetable beaux, the re a number of spruce trees. Most trees are respectable, but a variety cusses may be found among them. It is considered only right and proper to

rees before you fell them.

Fruit trees have military characteristic when young they are trained; they have many kernels; and their shoots are straight. Grain must be treated like infants; when the ad bends it must be cradled; and threshing esorted to, to fit it for use.

Tares are mostly found with the smaller gra

-which require sowing.

Great indulgence in fruit is dangerousoo free a use of melons produces a melonco

Old maids are fond of pears-but cannot ure any reference to dates.
Sailors are attached to bays; oystermen eches; love-sick maidens, to pine. - Yank

n Anne Azundel county, Md., is of rather iolent nature. An editor of that section speak a visit he had the other day from rather eer genius named Tom, when

alogue ensued:
"How do you do old fellow?"
"Hallo, Tom," said we, "where have you ogue ensued:

long?"
"Why sir, I have been down on Seven rive in Anne Arundel county, taking Shanghai notes on the chills and fever." "Ah, indeed," said we, "are they very bad down there?"

"Rather bad," said Tom, dryly. "There is one place up there where they have been trying to build a brick house for eight weeks; well, the other day, as the hands were getting up the bricks, preparatory to finishing it, they were taken with a chill, and shook the whole buildng completely down, and kept on shaking til bricks were dust of the finest quality. Jus at this juncture, the chills come on with re-newed force, and they commenced shaking up the dust with such a gusto that we were entire bscured for two hours, and the people of the

'Can't believe anything like that, Tom." "It's a fact!" said Tom, and resumed: "There's a farmer down there, who, in applicking season, hauls his niggers out to th chard, and sets one up against each tree. In

a short time the chills come on, and every apple in the orchard is shaken off the trees on to the 'Incredible!" said we holding our sides with oth hands.

"Fact," said Tom; "they keep a man alongside of each negro, to take him away as soon as the fruit is off, for fear he will shake the tree down." Tom continued:
"Mr. S-, a friend of mine, and a ho

"Mr. S—, a friend of mine, and a house carpenter were engaged a few days ago in covering the roof of a house with shingles. Just as he was 'finishing,' the chill came on and he shook every shingle off the roof. Some of them are supposed to be flying about yet. "Another gentleman near the same place, as taken with a chill the other day at dinner,

and shook his knife and fork dowr his throat, besides breaking all the crockery ware on the table. His little son, who was sitting at the table at the same time, was taken with a chill and shook the buttons off his inexpressibles, and hen shaked himself clear of them We then prevailed upon Tom to desist, who did so, with the understanding that he was to give us the balance at some future time. Per-

ns who think of emigrating to Anne Arunde

THOROUGHLY TANNED .- A few days ago, a man Thoroughly Tanned.—A few days ago, a man, digging potatoes at Lynn, Mass., struck a hard substance, which he found to be the board cover of a vat, or a pit, and from which he hauled out a large quantity of tanned leather, in excellent condition. It was ascertained that a tannery, many years ago, stood upon the spot, and had been burned down. For some time past the ground has been cultivated, and it is supposed the leather must have been in the vat at least seventy-five years!

icle in every family that can purchase it, was in ented by J.C. Schroeder, of Dresden, in 1717; the vented by J.C. Schroeder, of Dresden, in 1717; the square piano was first made by Frederica, an organ builder of Saxony, about 1758. Piano fortes were made in London by M. Zumple, a German, in 1766. The manufacture of this instrument was com-menced in this country since the opening of the

ation of the time of the day for marrying in Eng-and is fixed by the statute. The period between 8 egal time for all marriages. In the period between 8 o'clock in the morning and noon is assigned as the egal time for all marriages. In this country the evening is most generally selected for the ceremo-

—In Philadelphia there is a sight stand ten inches wide, on which are the woodson for sale here." A minute examinathat the letters are formed of the bodies Mass., last Sabbath, says that a corpulent man, who seemed to have charge, gave out an appointment as follows: "Next Sabbath morning, at the usual hour of divine worship, General Andrew Jackson will lecture through the medium of Brother Pearce.' Letter from Evansville.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.] EVANSVILLE, Aug. 18, 1856.

Editors of Louisville Courier: There was a tremendous gathering of the Democracy of this city and vicinity last Friday evening, at the Lamasco Hotel, to hear their brave deenders Denby and Shanklin.

The meeting was to be held in the large ball room but when Mr. Denby commenced speaking the crowd became so immense that it was found necessary to adjourn to the street. Mr. Denby again mounted a large pile of dry goods boxes, and addressed the crowd in a soul-stirring speech for more than two hours, on the general topics of the days using up the Know Nothing and Black Republican arty very severely.

Next Mr. Sh nklin addressed the crowd, in his ressive manner. Speeches were also mad

sual impressive manner. Speeches were also made y Hall, Drew, and Gavitt.

Dr. Caldwell was loudly called for, but did not nake a speech on account of the lateness of the lour, (it being then 11 o'clock.)

There can be no mistake about the political feeling of this city and county, when such a large crowd is was assembled Friday evening, of the thinking loud reading men of the community, can be held to d reading men of the community, can be held ther till 11 o'clock, standing in the street, to rether till II o'clock, standing in the street, o he en to the expose of the principles the people love and cherish. It was indeed a guarantee of the suc-cess of the entire Democratic ticket at the State and Presidential elections.

John W. Crockett, of Kentucky, addressed the

John W. Crockett, of Kentucky, addressed the Fillmore Club Saturday night. From the arrangements that were being made for him, one would have supposed that there would have been a grand rally—but the Fillmore party, or club, were very much disappointed, both in the speech and in the assembly. They engaged the Apollo Hall, (now used as the German Theatre.) Before Mr. Crockett commenced speaking a few of the school girls presented the club with a Fillmore flag, accompanied with a hymn. No wonder they are getting serious, for they know full well that the Know Nothing, or American party, as they style it, is below par in for they know fall well that the Know Nothing, of American party, as they style it, is below par in this community. Mr. Crockett is really a pool speaker in every sense of the word, and in his speed of two hours he did not even make one single good hit. For example, two dogs got to fighting in the hall, which created quite a sensation. Mr. Crocket exclaimed at the height of his voice, that "the hope they were American dogs." He thought, of course as the were fighting, they must have been Americand.

Buck and Breck have a splendid chance through out the State. Every mail brings more glad tidings Let Kentucky do her duty, and Indiana shall not be hind, as we are going to show you in October. You shall hear from me again soon. ALEXANDRIA. P. S.—The American party should never let their State Elector cross the river again to make another

The Whigs of Hardin.

abolition speech.

ome weeks since an anonymous scribbler the Louisville Journal stated that Dr. Harvey Slaughter, of Elizabethtown, attended the lat-Whig Convention rather prejudiced against Fillmore, but returned home with the determination to take the stump for him and Donelson. An intimate friend of Slaughter's informs the Bardsown Gazette that there is no truth in that publication. The Doctor, could not vote for Fillmore but as a dernier alternative, as the only chance to defeat Fremont. But as no such dilemma, in the Doctor's judgment, is likely to occur, he will go for Buchanan and Breckinridge with all his mind, heart, soul and strength. So will hundreds of other Old-line Whigs of Hardin county, unless our information is greatly at

Position of Illinois .- Very many of th est citizens of Illinois, merchants and farmers alarmed at the fanaticism of the Black Republi an leaders, have determined to maintain the mion of the States inviolable, to cast their votes for Buchanan and Breckinridge. They are Republicans in the truest sense of the word, but annot cast their suffrages for Fremont and ssolution of the Union. Elect Fremont are the very first act of his will be the repeal of the fugitive slave law, the next a division of the tates, and what then becomes of Illinois if cant off from the South.

Illinois slides with the South. Her lands, he trade, her commerce, would go down to almonothing, and Chicago, the night's mushroom city, would be a thing of the past. LINSEED OIL .- Linseed oil is rapidly advance ng in New York. On Friday, it sold there at

"Let the Union slide" is the motto of the part

zans of the woolly horse candidate, but if it slide

\$1 06, so we are advised by a private despatch. A New York business circular, dated Tuesday Since my last, an active demand, with light stocks, and an almost entire cossation of chipments from Europe, have caused a large advance in this article, and sales have been made of about 200 tons, on spot and for arrival, at 82a95c. This article has probably not been in its present position for years. There is no stock in first hands, and little in the lands of declars while the demand is unusually arge. At the present rates, 95c purchases cou

Belle Brittain, who writes to the New York Mirror from Newport, Ithus apologises for he freedom of style:

freedom of style:

The only piquant items to be added to this id:
communication, I shall not add to-day. They are
of the most scandalous description, and will, doubtless, get wind through the columns of some les
astidious journal than the Mirror. Perhaps I havbetrayed too much "knowledge of good and evil,
even by this allusion. Just as the lady who wa
driving with Charles Lamb near where some gen
thereon were bathing in maria naturalthus, whee emen were bathing in puris naturalibus, who harley remarked, after an awkward silence, the it was shameful for women thus to expose therelves." "Women!" exclaimed the prude by hide, "they are not; they are men." "Ah." replice the gentle-hearted Charles, "I did'nt observe."

A BANK FIGHT .- The Bowling Green Stand

An altercation ensued on Wednesday between Dr. T. A. Atchison, and Mr. Thos. Quigley. Some words passed between them relative to a statement made by Dr. Atchison in the Journal, where the Doctor called Quigley a liar. The latter made a rush at him, when friends interfered and they were kent apart. ere kept apart. Two old gentlemen to scratch each other's eyes

Pistols and coffee for two The Bowling Green Standard says: S. H. Murrell, Superintendent on Green and Ba ren rivers, informs us that the Lower Pool, at Run sey, which was drawn off to repair, is finished. The Mud River gates will be opened on Thursday nex

"THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER."-The cool imp "THE LAST HOSE OF SUMMER."—The Cool male lence with which the Louisville Journal and othe Know-Nothing papers, call the Maysville Eagle 'the only Old Line Whig paper in the State,' i only equalled by the audacity of the same paper in continuing to assert that Millard Fillmore has continuing to assert that Millard Fillmore has been supported by the same paper in continuing to assert that Millard Fillmore has been supported by the same paper. est and most efficient paper in the State, of best and most emerical paper in the state, that ever professed to advocate Whig principles, an old line Whig paper, and most sorely have thypocritical betrayers of the Whig partyfelt there of its manly blows." So also, is the Bard town Gazette, whose editor was never anything leads to the Whig.

But, really what claim has the Maysville Eagle to be called an "old line Whig paper." Ever since the fungus of Know-Nothingism sprung into existence, that paper has done it more effective service, by its pretended neutrality, than if it had openly espoused the cause. While it professed to be impartial and independent, it snarled at the Whigs, sucered at their action, and all the time supported the nominees of the Know-Nothing party. It has all along been as much at heart a Know-Nothing paper as any other in the State. It has shown all the characteristics of Know-Nothingism. It has invariably exulted over Know-Nothing victories. It speaks in terms of gratifica-

THE HEIR OF FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald writes, under

date of August 7th: date of August 7th:

The Empress now takes almost daily drives in the Bois de Boulogne, with the young imperial hopeful by her side. He suffers a good deal with his teeth, and yesterday, while the carriage was moving gently by the side of the lake, and he was satting on the nurse's lap, his imperial highness set up such a shout—such a howl or shriek, I may call it—that it echoed loudly through the neighboring trees, and alarmed the gallant cavaliers and Amazons who were exploring those sylvan shades. zons who were exploring those sylvan shades. Many rode boldly up to the carriage of the Empre

has issued a proclamation for the public sale, at Fort Leavenworth, on Monday, the 20th of October next, of the eastern portion of the Delaware trust ands in Kansas Territory. These lands bave been classified and appraised, and will not be sold less than the appraised value. The towns and cities laid out on these lands will be sold in lots and blocks. The number of acres to be offered for sale

Hon. Percy Walker has been hung in efficy by the Know-Nothings of Mobile, in revenge for his desertion of their party. This strikes us a rather a petty exhibition of political spite.

Cleveland Morning Leader, writing from Louisville, Ky., on the 5th inst., says that he is "person ally acquainted with many of the American Party who really prefer Fremont and Freedom, but will vote for Fillmore, because they say in this State Fremont has no chance. The fact alone will lose us many votes which we might otherwise get. Still "Why do you not speak? Tell me, can it be the added further—"that Wednesday afternoon at the two o'clock, the ladies would assemble to decorate that my attentions are distasteful to you? Say, do you not return my constant affection?"

Steams II Associate the added further—"that Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock, the ladies would assemble to decorate two o'cloc

BY TELEGRAPH.

Later From Europe. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AFRICA.

NEW YORK, August 20th, P. M.—The Africa, with three day's later dates from Liverpool arrived to-day.

A new misunderstanding had broken out between the Allies and Russia, and an English fleet had been lespatched to the Black Sea. There is nothing new from Spain. Foreign Commercial

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9 Cotton—Is active at previous rates. The weather generally has been favorable for agricul ar purposes.
The accounts of the crops are promising.
Streadstuffs—Are dull, with a declining tendency, and rices lower.
Wheat—Has declined 1s, with sales of Western red at 8s

From Kansas St. Louis, Aug. 21, P. M.—The Leavenworth City (Kansas) Journal, of the 17th inst., contains engthy accounts of another outbreak in Kansas. On the 17th Brown, at the head of 300 free-state men, attacked and drove into Missouri a colony of

avery men, by setting fire to the house they wer robbed the post-office of \$70, took thirty United n, robed the post-omee of \$70, took thirty Unites states muskets and one piece of artillery. From Mr. Buckley, they took \$425 worth of clothing rom Mr. Barnes, a large lot of clothing; from Mr. Trane, between,900 and 1,200 in accounts and notes and \$125 in clothing, and from Judge Fane, a columble horse. aluable horse.
On the 15th, Treadwells party were on post and is feared most of them have fallen.
Treadwell sent to Gov. Shannon for aid, who alled on the United States troops, but they re-The anti-slavery men are driving all the pro-

avery men out of Douglass county, and destroy ng their property.

A fight rook place on the 14th near Ossawate tween 200 Abolitionists and 12 Pro-slaver e latter in a fort, which resulted in killin ourteen Abolitionists and wounding six others. On the morning of the 16th Lecompton was a acked and taken by 800 of Lane's men. Tho U. S. troops, having Brown, Robinson, Wi iams, and other prisoners in charge, surrendere

iams, and other prisoners in charge, surrendered without firing a gun.

During the absence of Col. Titus, who went for assistance to Treadwell, his house, about a mile from Lecompton, was burned, and Mr. Clowes, edtor of the Southern Advocate, and Mr. Seyster were killed, and Andrew Preston wounded. Large bodies of men are organizing, in the borde ounties of Independence and Stringfellow. At Weston, circulars, signed by Atchison, Russell anderson, and Boone, are being freely circulated in the river towns, asking for aid to drive the antiderson, and bothe, are being freely circulated in eriver towns, asking for aid to drive the anti-very men out, and to burn Lawrence on the 20th for which place a large force had left Leaven Lane's force is variously reported at from 300

A bloody work is looked for. Washington Items. WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, P. M .- According to ress to-day, the standing army in regiments (3,000 men, of which more than 12,000 are engage ons of the Indians.

The agent of the Central Kansas Committee as ved to-night and will lay before the President

morrow, certified documents showing the critical sition of the settlers in Kansas, and asking hi rposition to protect them from the threaten sion by the Missourians. Many telegraphic despatches have been receive by the Western and Northern members, encour iging them to stand firm by the Kansas restriction the army bill.

All the Democrats in the House voted agains All the Democrats in the House voted against he army bill to-day.

Mr. Davis, of Md., was the only Southerner who oted in the affirmative.

The events of to-day have dissipated all previous alculations as to the probable length of the extraverses.

The publication of the Washington Sentinel has The Senate ratified the extradition treaty with en, and postponed that with the Sandwich nds till next session.

'essrs. Ball, Dunn, Tyson, and Oliver, of Mo., and Oliver, of Mo., and others of the Horacon. members of the House, returned this evening.— Others have been telegraphed to hasten back. The majority of the Senate rather than agree of the Kansas proviso is willing to lose the army bi

nd adjourn.
The Democratic Senators will hold u caucus to The Republican members continue to receive patches, advising them to stand firm.

The critical condition of the army bill is discuss every where,

From Mobile. From Mobile.

Baltimore, Aug. 22, P. M.—Mobile papers, of Sunday last, give the details of the expulsion of Strickland in that city.

The Tribune says a delegation was sent by the Vigilance Committee, to the store of Strickland & Co., to report to them the decision of the Committee hat they must leave in five days, but the culprits lad already fied. Strickland, on Monday evening, proceeded in the

form to the light-house, and was put on board a chooner, which immediately hoisted sail and disapought before the Committee is such, it was though to only injudicious, but unsafe and dangerous t

Among the members of the Committee are Dr. 3

J. H. Woodcock, Hon. J. W. Lessene, Dr. G. S. Levert, Wm. F. Cleveland, and twenty other promi A large meeting of the citizens was held at the

Exciting News from Kansas.

CHICAGO August 22, P. M.—The Leavenworth
Journai, Herald, Westport Border Rufflan, Inde
pendeuce Dispatch, and other Western Missour
papers are full of startling and conficting account
of flying rumors from Kansas, but generally agree
ing that the Missourians are badly worsted in the
recent battles at Osawatomie and Lecompton.

It is generally believed that the block fort at Le
compton is occupied by Col. Titus Woodson and compton is occupied by Col. Titus Woodson, an hirty of Buford's men were stationed there. counties, to rally and rendevouz at Ne nte Fe. Jackson county, on the 20th, and march

tly into the Territory. Their motto is uarter." Capt. Russell despatched a messenger to Lexing t. Louis Republican, of yesterday, savs, common cause with the pro-slavery men of the Ferritory, and this week a thousand men will be in

No accounts have been received from Free State Central American Question New York, Aug. 21.—The Liverpool Times say Mr. Robert Lowe, who came out in the Baltic, i charged with the adjustment of the Central American

Boston, Aug. 22, P. M.—The Whig State Committee endorse Mr. Fillmore and the American Stat

The Very Latest from Kansas. St. Louis, Aug. 23, P. M.—Private advices nville state that the late news from Kansas ha ated immense excitement there; that five thou

ry. high state of feeling exists in all the borde A high state of reening exists in at the borounties of Missouri. Public meetings are be eld, and large numbers of men are volunteering of to the aid of the Governor of Kansas. Men iscretion and property will go, and with the ermination to remain until the present state ffairs is put down, and peace and order restorates. The Territory. ential men, are freely circulated, asking for aid drive Lane and his party out of the country. Large bodies of men have doubtless by this time

CHAMBERSBURG, Aug. 23.—Mr. Buchanan ar ived here yesterday from the Bedford Springs, au uring last evening was called on by hundreds o is friends. He leaves this morning for the Doub

Death of a Congressn MIDDLEBURG, VT., Aug. 23.—Mr. Meacham, aember of Congress from this State, died this forning after a short illness of congestion of the

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Senate yesterda refirmed the nominations of Mr. Curry as Gove

Washington, Aug. 23.—The Senate yesterdaj confirmed the nominations of Mr. Curry as Governor and Benj. F. Harding as Secretary of the territory of Oregon; John I. Taylor of N. Y., and Geo. P. Bond of Cambridge University, chief astronomers to run the boundary line between Washington Territory and the British possessions; Conrad Wiegand Assayer U. S. mint in California in place of A. Hornsthy, appoin ed Melter and Refiner, F. H. Clark U. S. attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana, vice McCoy resigned; D. Ratchiffe assistant collector for the court of claims; A. T. Haven of Mich., U. S. marshal of Utah, vice Howard, removed; M. R. Andrew, collector of customs at St. Augustin; John Thomas of New York, consul removed; M. K. Andrew, collector of custom St. Augustin; John Thomas of New York, co at Singapore; John Laws, commissioner, and E. Moyes, receiver of the land office at Vincen to examine and decide on land titles there; Rol J. Koche, George Whitman, O. E. P. Hazi Joseph Peck, F. S. Heyer, and Thos. C. Do to be Justice of the Peace for the District of lumbia

PORTLAND, ME., August 22, P. M.—The Fusion convention of Whigs and Democrats, at Rockland, this State, have nominated Henry Ingalls, Dem-Steamship Ashore.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS-EXTRA SESSION. Wednesday's Proceedings.

Washington, August 21.—Senate.—The Present's message was received and read, as follows: Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Repsentatives.—In consequence of a failure of Con sentatives:—In consequence of a failuress at its recent session to make provi ort of the army, it became imp to on me to exercise the power which the Cou ution confers on the Executive on this extrao ary occasion, and promptly to convene the tw usss, in order to offord them an opportunity hcuss, in order to offord them an opportunity of reconsidering a subject of such vital interest to the peace and welfare of the Union.

The exception of a partial authority vested by law in the Secretary of war, to contract for a sup-ply of clothing and subsistence of the army, which

ply of clothing and subsistence of the army, which is wholly dependent on the appropriations annually made by Congress. The omission of Congress to act in this respect before the termination of the fiscal year, had already caused embarrassments which were overcome only in the expectation of appropriations before the close of the present month. If the requisite funds be not speedily provided, the Executive will no longer be able to furnish for transportation, the extinguished armytions which are portation the equipments and munitions which assential to the effectiveness of a military for essential to the effectiveness of a military force. With no provision for the pay of the troops, the contracts of enlistment would be broken and the army must be in effect disbanded, the consequences of which would be so disastrous as to command all possible efforts to avert the calamity. It is not merely that the officers and enlisted men of the army are to be thus deprived of their pay encluments, to which they are entitled heir pay emcluments, to which they are entitly standing laws, but that the construction of arm by standing laws, but that the construction of at the public armories, the repairs and construct of ordnance at the arsenals, and the manufactur military clothing and camp equipage must discontinued, and the persons connected with the branch of the public service thus be deprived as the control of the public service thus be deprived as the control of the public service thus be deprived as the control of the public service thus be deprived as the control of the public service thus be deprived as the control of the public service thus be deprived as the control of the public service thus be deprived as the control of the public service thus be deprived as the control of the public service thus be deprived as the construction of the public service thus be deprived as the construction of the public service thus be deprived as the control of the public service thus be deprived as the control of the public service thus be deprived as the control of the public service thus be deprived as the control of the public service thus be deprived as the control of the public service thus be deprived as the control of the public service thus be deprived as the control of the public service thus be deprived as the control of the public service thus be deprived as the control of the public service thus be deprived as the control of the public service thus be deprived as the control of the public service thus be deprived as the control of the pranch of the public service thus be deprived su dealy of employment essential to their subsistent Nor is it merely the waste consequent upon to forced abandonment of the sea-board fortification and of the interior military forts, and other estal and re-organizing the army, and again distribut t over the vast region which it occupies. These wils which, it is true, may be repaired hereafter the country but, other wils. evils which, it is true, may be repaired hereafter, taxes imposed on the country; but other evils a involved, which no expenditure, however lavis could remedy—in comparison with which, local a personal injuries or interests sink into insignificant A great part of the army is situated on the remo frontier[Here the Union Line, at Cleveland, refus to receive any more of the report. The Nation Line is still down.—Rep.]

Thursdays's Proceedings. Washingron, Aug. 21.—The two Houses of Con-ress reassembled to-day at 12 o'clock, in accor-nace with the President's proclamation. The gal-tries of both houses were crowded to excess, and tense interest was everywhere manifested. The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock, 38 enators being present.
The President's proclamation convening the two

r as relates to the army appropriation bill, se uch of the 21st rule as requires six days to claps

eiving the consideration of the bills, &c., remainng undetermined at the last session.

Mr. Seward said that as he had no desire to exledite the passage of that bill in such a way as to
ledite the passage of that bill in such a way as to
led the should call for the yeas and nays on the resoled the should call for the yeas and nays on the resoled the should not therefore vote. The resoled the should not therefore vote. ttion passed—yeas 35, nays 6.
A resolution was adopted continuing the standing ommittees of last session.

ime, to receive the signature of the presiding offi-er of each house, or of the President of the United House.-The Speaker called the House t 12 o'clock, and announced that the body had as embled in pursuance of the President's proclama

The roll was then called, and 179 members an wered to their names.
On motion of Mr. Phelps, it was ordered that the enate be informed that there is a quorum of memers present, and that the House is ready to proeed to business. On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the Speak.

or was directed to appoint standing committees similar to those of last session.

A joint committee was appointed by both Houses o wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of each had assembled, and were ready to eccive any communication he may be pleased to make. Mr. Smith, of Virginia, made an ineffectu effort York and the ports of Europe for carrying the mails. Various other propositions were broached and objected to, members generally expressing the hope that no new business would be introduced.

uced.

The message from the President was reduded read, and on motion of Mr. Campbell, reduced the committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Phelps wished to introduced an army appro-criation bill similar to the bill pending at the ad-Annas proviso.

Mr. Washburn, of Me., objected.

The House then took a recess for an hour. Upon he re-assembling of the House, Mr. Campbell, of bhio, asked leave to report the same bill, which he ha monday, in consequence of the disagreeing mendment of both Houses.

Mr. Stephens would not yield his consent to resorting a bill with the Kansas restricting proviso.

orting a bill with the Kansas res ricting proviso. Mr. Campbell—If the House wish to vote in, Mr. Campoen—If the House wish to vote in them rest the responsibility.
Mr. Stephens—I want an army bill proper.
Mr. Cobb, of Ga. was anxious to concur with tenate in suspending the 21st rule. The Hot ould then proceed at once to vote on the contest

After some conversation the committee on Ways and Means being called for, reports in equal order. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, reported the bill. Mr. Orr raised the question that the proviso to

nain to the bill.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, and Mr.
Orr appealing from the decision, the appeal was laid
in the table—yeas 95, nays 79.

The Eonse then, by a vote of 100 to 75, went inthe to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Mr. Campbell, of Obio, made an ineffectual effort Mr. Camppert, of Ono, made an ineffectual effor o have a substitute for the bill adopted containing rection declaring the laws of the Kansas legisla ure void, and providing for a re-organization of the Territory by a new election as entirely as if no first to that end heretofore had been made. A bill precisely the same, as lost on Monday, in-landing the Kansas proviso, was then reported from the Committee of the Whole, and passed—yeas

The House then adjourned. EVENING SESSION. SENATE.—The army appropriation bill was received from the House.

Mr. Hunter said there was no necessity for its eference as it was precisely the same as that lost in Monday last. It was not his purpose to debate he bill, and he thought the question at issue should a decided to-day. He moved to strike out the Kanas restrictive proviso.

Mr. Seward agreed with Mr. Hunter, that the third the strict was the strict with the strict was the stric

subject was perfectly understood. He had hereto-fore said what he wanted to say, and contented himself by demanding the yeas and noys, stating he had paired off with Mr. Toombs. A motion to strike out the proviso prevailed— reas 35, nays 7. The bill then passed.

The Senate having received a message relative to

enate adhere.

Mr. Bell, of Tenn., said the House had taken a Mr. Bell, of tenn., sau the House had taken a very unusual, unparliamentary and inexcusable course. The proviso was, after all, but an abstract idea, since Congress could never control the Exceutive in the discharge of his duties. He hoped the bill would not be allowed to fail, and suggested asking for a Committee of Conference.

Mr. Hunter replied if he believed a committee of Conference could agree he would consent, but the

Mr. Hunter replied if he believed a committee of onference could agree he would consent, but the ction of the two Houses on the former bill, and he vote of the House of Representatives to adhere ow had satisfied him that there was no hope of assing the bill in a proper form. He would preeve the Constitution and let the appropriation

act trying to dictate to the House. He urged the propriety of receding so as to pass the bill. Adjourned. House.—On motion of Mr. Kelly, a resolut was adopted, requesting the Speaker to draw his warrant in favor of Thos. Childs for mileage an per diem for the last session, during which he had not appeared in the House, in consequence of ill-A message was received from the Senate annous

ing the passage of the army bill with an amend ment striking out the Kansas restrictive proviso. The question was then taken in the House on re

mays 96.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved to reconsider the ote and lay that motion on the table, which wa arried by two majority.

A mesage was received from the Senate in re neir proviso, and ask a committee of conference.

Mr. Cobb, of Ga.—Allow me to make a motion

estion. Campbell—I'll not yield my point at this stage o

Mr. Campbell's motion was lost by 3 majority.

against 96. Mr. Washburne, of Me., moved the House adher its disagreement.
Mr. Orr—What will be the effect of adhering? Speaker—Debate is not admissable.
Mr. Cobb—You reject the bill.

adjourn sine die, this P. M. at 4 o'clock.
Mr. Wilson made an ineffectual effort to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to insist

A short recess was taken to await the result of

read an extract from the Philadelphia Ledger, containing a sketch of a speech by Mr. Trumbull in that city, in which, he (Mr. T.) was represented as saying that Mr. Jones was a man who had never told a political truth in his life. He took the opportunity to have a correction made publicly as he had been informed by Mr. Trumbull that the latter had been misreported. Mr. Trumbull stated he had used no such language in reference to Mr. Jones

had been misreported. Mr. Trumbull stated he had used no such language in reference to Mr. Jones.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill. Mr. Clayton said he was bound by no party ties and had no other objects in view in remaining in public life but the good of the country. He deeply deplored that the House had resolved to adhere to their amendment as thereby the Senate was driven to the necessity, either to recede or adhere. At the proper time he wanted to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven members on the nart of the mmitte of seven members on the part of the nate and eleven on the part of the House to tak Senate and eleven on the part of the House to take into consideration the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the army bill with a view of arranging the details and settling the differences between them and to report to the respective branches. The Senate had agreed to adhere to their amendment, striking out the Kansas restriction, but notwithstanding he believed his proposition could be made acceptable. It would compromise the honor of neither House and might save the army from disagrating consequences and preserve peace in the trous consequences and preserve peace in the

adhere would be merely to express an opinion rela was probable that a new one would be introduced the House by the Committee on Ways and feans.

Mr. Toucey spoke in strong terms in condemna

senate the army bill under the circumstances, de-laring they will stop the wheels of government nless the Senate will yield their opinion and con-ur in the legislation of the House. He regarded his conduct as not simply unconstitutional, but it he highest degree revolutionary. If the House ould enforce its obnoxious legislation and correcon, and expressed the hope that by general con int the vote would be taken first and discussion go

n afterwards.

Mr. Trumbull thought the House were obliged to Mr. Trumbull thought the House were obliged to act as they did since Mr. Hunter moved that the Senate insist, but did'nt ask a Committee of Conference. This was regarded by the House as an act of discourtesy; for it was usual for the insisting body to ask for a conference.

Mr. Hunter replied he did'nt intend discourtesy towards the House, nor did he suppose they so regarded it. The same course was adopted on the civil bill and the House receded. He thought that was the best way to settle the difficulty and hence

was the best way to settle the difficulty and hen oted that co ard stated he should not vote d off with Mr. Toombs and Mr. Fish had paire

ays 9. Mr. Clayton submitted a resolution, of which h

Mr. Seward objected Mr. Clayton earnestly appealed to Mr. Seward to withdraw his objection and allow the matter to be discussed, as at this alarming crisis all possible means should be used to avert the loss of the army perpendicular. propriations.

Mr. Seward said there was no Senator to whom

air. Seward said there was no Senator to whom he would more cheerfully yield, in a matter of cour-resy than the Senator from Delaware, but on this joint he could not yield consistently with his sense of duty. He entertained no fears or alarms of such lisastrous consequences as Mr. Clayton had pre-licted. He had before seen times when it was eared that the country was in danger, but thought here was no more real danger now than on previous ere was no more real danger now than on prev casions. Whether the two Houses agreed or greed, their actions were constitutional, and large willing to let the issue go to the country for a willing to let the issue go to the appointment of a committee of seven to meet a committee leven of the House.

That was an extraordinary and unusual cours and be never knew any good result from such the country and the seven the seven

nd he never knew any good result from such neasure. He was satisfied his course was right and herefore persisted in his objection. No further business coming up the Senate adned till Monday. House .- Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, in view of the

HOUSE.—Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, in view of the news from Kansas and the differences existing between the two Houses, asked the unanimous consent of the House to offer a resolution that a select committee of thirteen be appointed by the Speaker, to confer with a similar Committee from the Senate, to consider the affairs of Kansas, with power to report by bill or otherwise. Mr. Campbell said if the resolution should do no good it could do no Mr. Matteson and others objected.
Mr. Campbell gave notice that he will move
uspend the rules Monday, for the introduction Mr. Mace made an ineffectual motion to proceed Mr. Mace made an ineffectual motion to proceed on the election of Chaplain.

Mr. Matteson offered a preamble and resolution etting forth that the joint resolution for the annextation of Texas, is irreparable by either of the contracting parties without the consent of the other, and is not repealed by the Kanasa Nebraska act; therefore, slavery, except for crime in all parts of

led by a vote of 101 to 83.

Mr. Sage offered a resolution directing the Judi-

istrict of Columbia.

The House, on motion of Mr. Cobb, concurred in the resolution of the Senate, suspending the 21st rule in order that the former army bill be taken committee of Conference.
Mr. Cobb moved the House recede from the Kan-

Chemuno, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The night express train on the New York and Eric Railroad was thrown off the track last night near Chemung Statton. No one was seriously injured. The train did not go through the bridge, as rumored.

Fall of "Charter Oak." HARTFORD, CONN., Aug. 21.—The venerable free mown as Charter Oak fell this morning with a tre-nendous crash. Crowds of citizens are now around plucking memorials from this time-honored relic. The Connecticut River has risen in this vicinity fort since 5 colock last avaning and is still ri-

Washington, Aug 21.—The Tripartite treaty tween the United States and the Creeks and Sen oles, residing West of the Mississippi, is consisted one the most important ever concluded with The Senate recently ratified with amendments, to which the delegation now in this city have assented. It appropriates \$899,000 for which a bill has passed the Senate and await the action of the House.

These Creeks and Seminoles surrendered lands to such Seminoles in Florida as may remove West, while the treaty secures to the last on that condition of certain pecuniary and civil advantages, and permits them to enjoy their own, a Seminole government, independently of associating with any tribes, the failure to obtain which has been a prominent objection heretofore to their emigration. This

it is supposed, will have the tendency to forever quiet the Indian disturbances in Florida. An important consideration in view of the mil-lions of money expended, on account of the Indian hostilities in that State. Mr. Mix, Chief clerk, has been commissioned to act as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in the ab-sence of Commissioner Manypenny. ALBANY, Aug. 21st, P. M.—A very severe rain torm has prevailed, for the last thirty-six hours, only ceasing this morning.

It has caused great damage to crops, bridges, roads, mills, &c.

The lower island is overflowed, and the garden op destroyed. The docks and piers here are under water, and the ods are being rapidly removed from the ware-uses, as the water is rapidly rising. The river has risen eight feet, since 7 o'clock last

Picked Up.

New Orleans, August 22, P. M.—The steward of the Nautilus was picked up by the Balize. He was unable, from severe exhaustion, to give partic-

Washington, Aug. 23, P. M.—The Democrati-enatorial caucus this morning determined to ad-ere to their amendment, striking out the Hous-roviso from the army bill, and remain in session il they transact the business for which Congres-

BALTIMORE, Aug 23, M. Flour-Market firm: prices advanced; sales of Howar street at \$6 37, and City Mills at \$6 50. Wheat—Sales of white at \$1 40@1 53, red at \$1 30@1 40. Corn—Sales of

ant; sales of 350 bbls. Beef-Firm; sales of 250 bbls. Lard-Steany; sales of 200 bbls. Whisky-Advancing; sales of 300 bbls at 35%c. Vheat-Is improving; sales of 31,000 bushels at \$1 57 f

New York Stock Market

Letter from the Country.

ce of the Louisville Courier.] MOUNT ROSE, Aug. 14, 1856. MR. HALDEMAN: Here I am, domesticated in the country. I wonder who first invented that mos terrific of humbugs, country villas; or this thing of

retiring for a month or so in the country during the Talk of its being cool in the country. Fiddlesticks! it is cool in the morning-so it is in town

Then there are romantic persons who enlarge ipon its being so quiet, you have so much time for eet self-communion. Yes, just as quiet as you ase—that's what I'm quarreing about; and sato eet communion with one's self, it may do for house that is not a "tract" or "The Last Days of Pompeii," which books I have read so much that I

to feel like one living on the charity of the village. I got a letter the other day. As a matter of course it must be answered, and on small-sized paper—not that I am particular at all, but then you see one gets used to writing on small paper, and they can't write on any other kind.

Now this was a chance to buy something. So off I put in high glee that I would no longer be a burthen to the village. I asked the polite clerk if he had any letter paper, small-sized; with a very polite bow that Chesterfield might have envied, he handed me some. Goodness gracious! 'twas at legst one. to feel like one living on the charity of the villag bow that Chesterfield might have envied, he hand-ed me some. Goodness gracious' twas at least one foot by eighteen inches. I turned and in a very biting and sarcastic tone, while a visible sneer disturbed my fine countenance, said:—Show me some of your largest. With another polite bow he did so. I bought a sheet of this—took or not not an ox-carre and put to on my moor of a carpet; but in cutting to make it fit a great deal would have been wasted had not my feelings been so much excited I took what was left to write and tell you my many troubles. And perhaps I may be the means of preventing some one else from having the mortification of being sarcastic in a country

tore.

But after all a country life has some sweets. Do
ou see you little brick whose hot sun-burnt face
omes peering out at you? That's the church—Oh
es! we've got a church. And then the preacher too

marks. His is not the sivery kind that goes trippling along in one smooth channel, keeping time to the snoring of his congregation—no sir! But with the might of a cataract it comes forth tearing everything before it.

Oh! would that my parents. those guardians of my youthful days, had not neglected what I now see to be so necessary for the benefit of mankind. Had they, instead of making me follow Ceasar all around in his battles even to the chamber where he was killed, instead of making me study from Quintillian the duties of teachers and scholars,—oh! would hat, instead of all this gloss of education, I had earned that most useful accomplishment—short and writing.
Yes then! oh! then! I might have been able to

ave from the ruthless hand of time some of the emarks of this truly eloquent man. Oh! parents, ee, see what you have lost to posterity by this way f educating.
But here is one at least that shall not be lost, I one majestic wave of his herculean arm, he wipes the perspiration off his face, when raising his tall but graceful figure to its height, he cries: "And so Pharao began to get 'aleard' that the lord was going to pitch into him."

IT RAINS!!!!

NUMA

U. G. Railroad-\$16,800 Worth of "Property" on the Wing! of "Property" on the Wing!
An Express train upon the Underground Rail road, passed through our city the present week with a freight of more than usual interest. Not many days ago, nine robust, intelligent, and "right down smart" young men from Old Virginia, decided to visit our beautiful Lake, and the regions that lie beyond. As they thought they might be in something of a hurry the first n ght of their journey, they took along six horses belonging to the gentleman with whom they had labored a long time at very low wages. These horses were the next morning, turned homeward, and their riders took to the woods. In a few days "Massa," with a posse of his neighbors overtook the travelers-

one of their pursuers on the same train. By some management of a humane and ingenious conductor, the hound was left at some way station, and at the first intersection the travelers took passage on the Underground Railroad.

Monday morning, gentlemen were about our city, said to be gentlemen from Virginia, in search of six slaves. In the early train of that morning, a Mr. Lawrence of this city left for Ashtabula—reported to have gone in the capacity of a Deputy Marshal, in search of this traveling property. We know not that we have a man in this city mean

know not that we have a man in this city mean enough to engage in such business—but at Ashtabula, this Lawrence was understood to intimate that such was his errand. The Vigilance Committee here, believing that such was the fact, sent one of their number to keep him company. During this movement, the six travelers were "laying back" in comfortable quarters. Yesterday they spent a few hours in this city, delighted with what they saw and heard,—and at the time of this writing are safe, under the protection of a government that doesn't recognize property in man.

It seems that the cars of the U.G. Railroad are so constructed that they run upon water as well as upon land—and it would seem farther, that the U.S. Marshal who takes a Fugitive from Northern Ohio, has got to be pretty smart.

The Alleged Infraction of The Treaty of Paris By Russia. Treaty of Paris By Russia.

The irregularities of Russia in carrying out her part of the Treaty of Paris have hitherto attracted in France little of the public attention or of newspaper notice, but I hear that the Government begins to occupy itself concerning them. The Russians maintain, up to the last accounts, their right to the Isle of Serpents. As regards the progress of affairs, and what has really occurred on the Bessarabian boundary and at Kars, we are rather in the dark. From the former quarter no further intelligence has reached us, and Kars is such an out of the way place, that, now the war has been over long enough for newspaper correspondents

all appearance with good grounds) to guilty, appear to me to constitute rather esting and even important question, but treaty. Meanwhile, we learn to-day that the bridsh Naval forces in the Eastern waters have received orders to rend zvous in the Black Sea. It is to be hoped that the Western Powers, France as well as England, will show themselves very decided in the matter in dispute. Russia seems disposed to make but a shabby return for the handsome manner in which she has been treated.

—In St. Louis a slop-gatherer, who collects the slops from the hotels and private residences in that city, sold to a jeweller, a few days ago, \$300 worth of silver spoons and other articles, which he has found from time to time in the slops.

—In Texas numbers of cattle and horses are dying on the prairie, in consequence of the scarcity of water. This has been an unfortunate year for took in that State. Great numbers perished from

deal of sacharine matter.

— The eccentric Lord Holland, in the reign of William III., used to give his horses a weekly concert, in a covered gallery specially erected for the purpose. He maintained that it cheered their hearts and improved their temper. An eye witness to be greatly delighted there

"Locust, or St. John's Bread," such as St.

An indirect way of getting a glass of water at a watering-place, is to call for a third cup of tea.

Dogs ought to be valuable to tanners, on account of the immense quantity of bark they yield.

What is the worst kind of fare for a man to - Pitch darkness has been so improved as to

Rev. John A. McClung, late pastor of Presysterian church in Indianapolis, has removed from here to St. Paul, Minnesota Territory. -The fast men smoke a great deal, for it is the — Scolding never did anybody good. It hurts the child; it hurts the parents; it is evil, and only evil, everywhere and always.

—It is stated that the New Orleans Pleayane divided \$90,000 profits last year, or \$18,000 to each —A new style of white kid gloves, beautifully embroidered with gold thread or colored silks, has been introduced from Paris. - What does your husband deal in, marmi

be apt to get him when the last trump is played,"